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CATALOGUE
NO. 38



SPRING
1910

Hastings' *Seeds*

We are sparing no expense to provide the South with superior Cotton seed. A graduate of the Georgia State University, in charge of our crops, devotes his entire time and effort to selection and breeding of Cotton for this purpose.

H.G.HASTINGS & CO.
16 WEST MITCHELL ST.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

In 1909 over twenty-five thousand of our friends bought one or more of our seed or plant collections. This shows their great popularity. We have sold these special collections for the last fifteen years, and each year finds the sale of them increasing. Every one of these collections is a big seed bargain. The packets are full size (except Peas and Beans in the 50-cent Vegetable Collection) and of exactly the same quality as any others we sell. These collections are put up in advance of the regular seed-selling season, and are ready for mailing immediately on receipt of the order. That is one reason why we can afford to sell them at a reduced price.

Each one of them is a big bargain, and contains only such varieties as are adapted to all Southern Home Gardens. Try one or more of our Special Collections this year. They will give you the right results in your garden.

10 Packets HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION 25 Cents

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Giant Southern Curled Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Lentz Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05	1 Packet Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05		
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05		\$0 50

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

20 Packets HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION 50 Cents

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05
1 Packet Lentz Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Perkins' Mam. Long Pod Okra.....	05
1 Packet Red St. Valery Carrot.....	05	1 Packet Rosy Gem Radish.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	05	1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05
1 Packet (half-size, 2-ounce) Valentine Bean.....	05	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05	1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet (half-size) Home Delight Pea.....	05
1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05	1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05		
1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	05		\$1 05

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Family Garden Collection ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

1 Pint Extra-Early Red Valentine Bean.....	\$0 25	1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	\$0 05
1 Pint Bliss' Everbearing Peas.....	25	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	05
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	10	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	10
1 Packet Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late).....	10	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	10
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Long Keeper Tomato.....	10	1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	10		
1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05		\$1 55

No changes will be allowed in any of the above collections. No others will be sold at these prices.

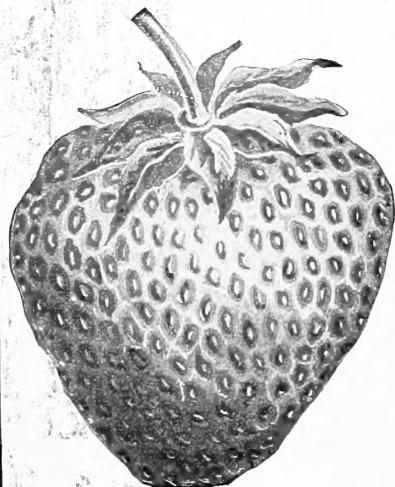
STRAWBERRIES

Our Special Home Garden Collection \$1.50, postpaid

300 Strong, healthy, vigorous plants. Varieties best adapted to home use. Every garden needs a Strawberry bed. This Collection is just what you need to furnish your table with a good supply of delicious berries through the berry season—Early, Medium and Late Varieties. The Collection contains 100 plants of Excelsior Extra Early, 100 Lady Thompson, 100 Gandy—300 plants in all—delivered, all charges prepaid, to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for \$1.50, or to any point reached by the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Co. for \$1.75. Plant Strawberries this spring.

SPECIAL DOLLAR COLLECTION. Some don't want as many as 300 plants. For \$1.00 we will send by mail, postpaid, 50 plants each of Excelsior, Lady Thompson and Gandy to any postoffice in the United States.

FLOWER SEED FREE. Why not beautify your home with flowers this year? We give flower seed free with every order if you ask. See page 7 for full information.



Excelsior, The Best Extra-Early

HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

10 Packets, 25 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

20 Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Ageratum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered.....	10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress.....	10
1 Pkt. Camia, Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning-Glory.....	10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant.....	05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	05

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

ROSES. 12 magnificent, strongly rooted, Everblooming Roses, all different, sent postpaid to any address for **75 cts.**

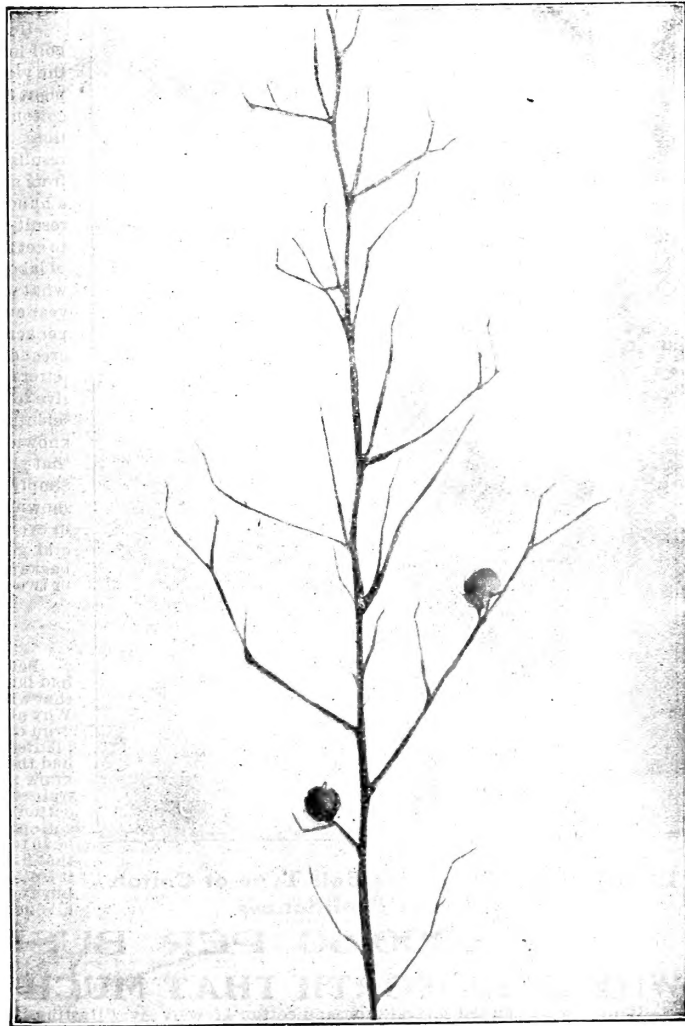
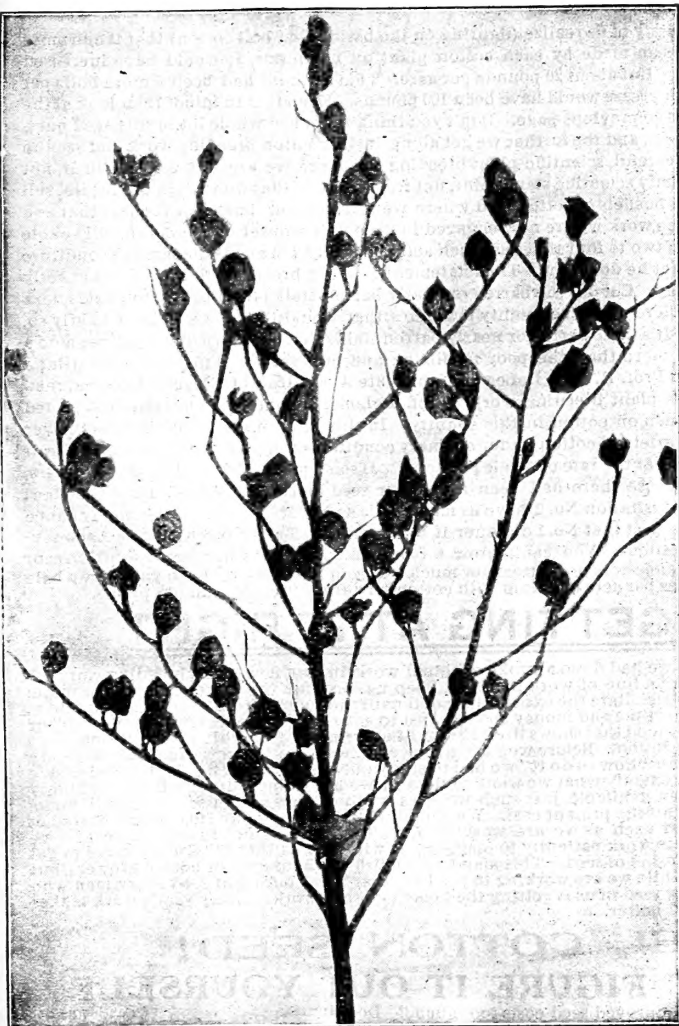
GERANIUMS. 12 finest Double and Single Large Flowering Geraniums, best varieties, all different, postpaid to any address for **75 cts.**

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 10 Superb Chrysanthemums, Finest Exhibition Varieties, all different, postpaid for **50 cts.**

HASTINGS' "SEED BREEDING"

And The Greatest Need of the South

This 1910 annual catalogue of ours contains 64 pages and the first 11 pages of it are devoted to cotton and matters relating to cotton, the greatest of staple crops with one exception and the crop, on the success of which, depends to greater or less degree, the welfare of every man, woman and child in those States of the South that are distinctively known as the "Cotton States." We are seedsmen, and situated in the heart of the cotton section, it is not strange that our thoughts should turn to and our efforts be toward the improvement of this most important plant, the only plant for which the world has never found a satisfactory substitute and one that the world is increasing its use of more steadily and rapidly than any other. If cotton was King twenty years ago, cotton is even more strongly on the throne today.

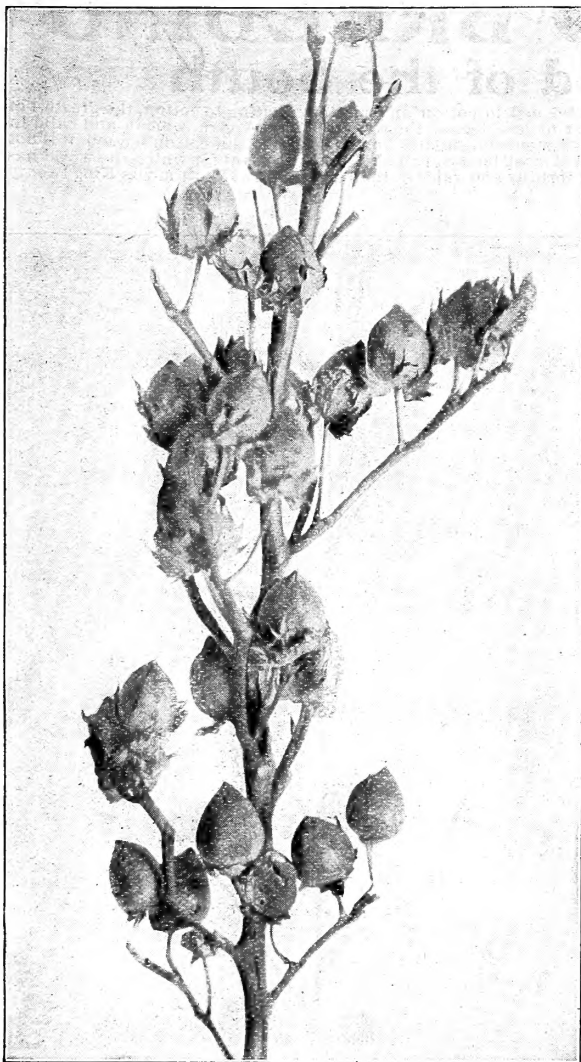


These illustrations are taken from two plants of the same variety in our test crops of 1910, these plants growing side by side. It took just as much land, labor and fertilizer to grow No. 2 as it did No. 1.

We had these photographs taken on purpose to reproduce in this catalogue. It illustrates fully the importance of "seed breeding," not only the importance but the necessity for it. We have no message for the cotton grower who is content to make $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ bale of cotton per acre. Our message is for the man who wants to get in and stay in the bale or more per acre class.

We are regularly buying and testing all of the varieties of cotton we hear of, growing them to see how good the variety is and whether the seed has been worked to a point where it is valuable. We do not mention the name of the variety shown above but would say that we paid a good price for this seed, that it was extensively advertised and sold by a cotton grower in 1909 as the best cotton that could be planted and is again being advertised this year. This cotton, while considerably better than the average, shows the lack of regularity, of "breeding up." There were some good plants in this lot but most of them were ten bolls or less per plant. The real point to the cotton grower is this. It took exactly as much in cost in the way of use of land, plowing, cultivating and fertilizer to grow a plant bearing 2 bolls as it did the one growing nearly 60. There is hardly a cotton field in the South that won't show some such variation in the yields of the dif-

ferent plants in the field. We have all been growing too many of these 2, 3, 4 or 5 boll plants of cotton and not enough 20, 30 or 40 boll plants. Years ago we knew there was something wrong about the cotton growing but our idea was that the trouble was the poor cultivation and light fertilizing. We then looked on cotton as a whole field of cotton and it wasn't until we got right down to making a close study of cotton as separate individual plants that we found that there was about as much difference between different plants of the same variety as there is between a prosperous, well to do farmer and a boarder at the County Pauper Farm. If you doubt us on this point study the plants in your own crop next summer and fall. We believe in the best of cultivation and fertilizing but if there are not prolific qualities actually in the seed you plant you can't make bolls on the plant. Plant No. 2 had exactly the same chance as No. 1. You see the difference. It's those barren or nearly barren plants that make so much of the cotton growing unprofitable; that has done more than anything else to put the whole South on an average basis of less than 200 pounds of lint per acre. There is labor and fertilizer enough put on the thirty million acres of cotton every year to make a bale or nearly a bale per acre. Those acres grow plant or "weed" enough to make the bale per acre, but the seed has not been "bred up" right. That's just where our work comes in.



**Breeding up a True Big Boll Type of Cotton
For Greater Prolificness**

\$10,000.00 PER BUSHEL COTTON SEED!

WHY IT IS WORTH THAT MUCH

Right now we can see several thousand cotton growers say: "Hastings' is sure a fool to spend that much money on a bushel of seed." It does look foolish on the surface, don't it? That bushel of seed, even with the most careful hand planting, one seed to a hill, wouldn't plant over 25 or 30 acres. True, and if we looked on cotton seed as 19 out of 20 cotton growers do, we sure would be the biggest fools that ever lived in the Cotton States. We don't look on that 30 pounds or so of seed as so much dead weight to be figured on the basis of what the nearest oil mill will pay but on the inherent qualities that lie in those few pounds of seed to reproduce the parent qualities through succeeding generations. With careful handling the reproduction of that bushel of seed could be made to plant the entire acreage necessary to produce the present average twelve million bale crop.

A year or so ago a man in one of the western states paid \$600.00 for a single ear of corn that was the most perfect ear in one of the great corn exhibitions. Whether or not it was a wise purchase we don't know, but we do know that the buyer didn't pay \$600.00 for a pound or so dead weight of corn worth on a market basis about one cent out in that country. He bought "reproducing qualities" that were in that perfect ear of corn.

In this whole seed proposition, whether cotton, corn, oats or garden seed, we all have to get away from the idea that we are buying so much weight or so much measure and comparing it with the oil mill price of cotton seed or the feed price of corn. In seed buying it is not very much a question of weight or measure, but of **reproducing power**, not of how many pounds of seed but how much more per acre will it make than my own seed. Most farmers say:

COTTON BREEDING

The illustrations from photographs on the previous page ought to start every cotton grower who sees them to thinking and thinking hard. If this catalogue should happen to fall into the hands of any of those men who think and say that they "can't afford to pay over 50 or 75 cents or even \$1.00 per bushel for planting seed" we want them to look at these illustrations, study them carefully and then think again and again before next planting time.

Most of us who have had to do with cotton about all our lives think we know all about cotton. As a matter of fact there is a whole lot about cotton that none of us know.

How many of us realize (figuring on the basis of big boll cotton) that if one more boll had been made by each cotton plant on our farms, it would have increased the yield of lint about 20 pounds per acre. That if there had been 5 more bolls per plant the increase would have been 100 pounds. Keep that in mind, then look at the cotton on the previous page. Don't you think there is a whole lot in this seed question? We do, and the further we get along in this cotton breeding work and see the results of careful, scientific plant breeding the more we are impressed with it, not from a strictly scientific standpoint, not from the fact that we will, in the future, sell a hundred bushels of cotton seed where we sell one now, but from the fact that as a result of the work we are now engaged in the cotton grower of the South will be able to get from two to four times as much actual cotton from about the same expenditure of labor that he does now. That statement is a big broad one but we mean exactly what we say. Cut out the barren or nearly barren stalks from the cotton fields next year and there would be mighty few acres that wouldn't make a bale or nearly so, per acre. It's these barren or nearly barren stalks that cut down the yield per acre a great deal more than the poor fertilizing and cultivation. Further on we print a letter from Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach of the State Agricultural College of Georgia, relative to this plant breeding work. Prof. DeLoach is one of, if not the best posted scientific men on cotton in this country. In this letter he says that he has "never known a variety of cotton under ordinary conditions that did not have some plants that yielded at the rate of a bale per acre." If some plants do it, why not the others. Simply because there had been no proper seed breeding. Why did not the plant shown in illustration No. 2 have as many bolls as No. 1? No. 2 had the same chance in every respect that No. 1 did after it was planted. The real reason goes back several generations. You can't grow a 600 pound Berkshire hog from scrub "razor backs" as ancestors no matter how much corn you feed. Neither can you grow a bale or two bales per acre of cotton with cotton seed from "scrub" run out plants.

GETTING AT IT RIGHT

Before we had done a stroke of actual work in our new plant breeding work we had laid out a line of work that will keep us busy for the next ten years or more; that will necessitate the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars during that time. Why all this time and money spent? Just to get rid of the effects of the "scrub" or "run out" blood that shows itself in almost every acre of the thirty odd million acres planted in cotton. Before we started, however, we had to have a plan and before we had the plan "how to do it" we had to study out exactly what we wanted to do. We know now exactly what we want to do and we are doing, through the most highly trained men available, just such work as will produce cotton seed that will make cotton at a half the present cost. We would willingly pay today \$10.00 for a bushel of cotton seed such as we are working for. Such seed is not in existence and we have to go to work patiently to make it. It will cost us that \$10.00 and more to get that first bushel of seed. This may look foolish to thousands of cotton growers, but it isn't. While we are working to produce that ideal bushel of seed every man who buys cotton seed of us is getting the benefit of that work. Every year's work makes all our seed better.

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF

"Improved seed costs too much." Does it?

It may cost possibly a dollar more per acre at planting time, but how about picking time? Suppose we sell you a bushel of cotton seed for \$1.50 and you use it all on an acre (careful planting will make it go over 2 or 3 acres). It has cost you \$1.20 more than your own bushel of seed, worth about 30 cents for the oil mill. One more big boll per plant means 20 pounds more lint and about 35 pounds more seed per acre. With cotton at 10 cents per pound and mill seed at \$20.00 per ton this means \$2.35 return for your investment of \$1.20. Two bolls more per plant (full stand) would be \$4.70 profit; 5 bolls more per plant, which is much less than the average increase with Hastings' Seed, means an increase of \$11.75 per acre.

In our section here, we figure that an average of 10 bolls per plant means a half bale per acre, 20 bolls per plant a bale per acre. What do you get? The right study of cotton brings us right down to finding out what the individual plants are doing. How many plants somewhat like No. 2 are you growing? These are the robbers that are doing you out of more money every year than all the "bears" in the New York Cotton Exchange. They are the ones that its costing you just as much to grow as the 20, 30 or 40 boll plants. They are like a whole lot of horses, mules and hands. They don't pay for their "keep." If you have got that kind of stock you soon get rid of it. If you have that kind of hands, you "fire" them. If it pays to get rid of unproductive stock and labor why won't it pay to get rid of seed, a large part of which produces plants that don't pay for their "keep"? Every cotton plant that you grow on your place that makes less than 10 bolls per plant is loafing on the job, just as much as your hand that goes off and sleeps half of each day in the shade. It's time to "fire" such seed.

OUR SEED BREEDING DEPARTMENT

This catalogue contains the first public announcement of the greatest movement for better seed of staple Southern crops, and especially cotton, that has ever been made. To the best of our knowledge it is the first time in the history of the seed trade of the world that any firm of seedsmen has ever established a department of seed or plant breeding to be conducted for the purpose of bringing up and keeping up seed to the highest possible standard of perfection.

The various State institutions and the United States Department of Agriculture have done some work along this line but when a certain stage of development is reached the seed has been turned over to the public and the results of the work are soon lost in the deterioration or "running out" that invariably takes place unless the "breeding up" is constantly kept up. We are prepared now to do this work and do it right. We and those in this work recognize it as a life work and every resource that can be brought to bear on it from both practical and scientific standpoints will be used in the greatest work that has ever been undertaken for the benefit of Southern Agriculture.

This work is under the direct charge of Mr. D. S. Starr, a graduate of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, man who has made a special study of cotton breeding. Other scientific men of the highest personal and scientific standing in this country also act in an advisory capacity in our work.

The expense of an undertaking like this is heavy. We cannot begin to expect any direct money return from our work along this line for years and to carry out our plans fully will cost us thousands of dollars per year.

Personal friends of ours who knew of our carrying on this work have asked us "where and when do you expect to get all the money back you are putting into this." We can't answer them now. We don't know. Possibly never but if we don't there is one thing we do know and that is that we are doing a work for the benefit of the farmers of the South that ought to be done, a work that will more than double the agricultural production and make this the wealthiest and most prosperous section of this country. When we do this we will not have lived in vain even if we don't pile up dollars. Our business is more to us than a matter of money-making. If we can't do the people of the South good through our business connection with them we have no business to be in business.

We have no money for carrying on this work except as it comes from our business. We have no United States or State appropriations of money raised by taxation from the people. We are doing this strictly with our own money. Every one doing business with us gets the benefit of our work. All we ask of the people of the South is their Co-operation. We are spending money to produce something better for them than they have ever had before. All we can ask of them is that they take advantage and use the results of our work, not specially for our benefit, but more so for their own.

The Opinion of a Scientific Cotton Expert

In our opinion there is no man in the United States better posted on cotton, both from the practical and scientific standpoints, than Prof. De Loach, Professor of Cotton Industry, in the State College of Agriculture of Georgia. Prof. De Loach, who is no stranger to thousands of our Georgia farmers who have met him personally at the various Farmers' Institutes, has been very much interested in our work of seed breeding, and during the past year has made a number of visits to inspect our work and knows exactly what we are doing in this work. A short time ago we received the following letter from Prof. De Loach:

Letter From Prof. DeLoach, State Agricultural College

MESSRS H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Athens, Ga., Nov. 11th, 1909.

Dear Sirs:—It is with considerable pleasure I note your progress in cotton breeding under the supervision of your expert in charge, Mr. D. S. Starr. This, it seems to me, marks a new era in the seed business, and should bring about a better feeling generally between the dealer on one hand and the grower on the other. What we need is a better and clearer understanding between merchants and growers. For a long time unfair means have been resorted to by farmers to disprove the quality of seeds, while at the same time many seedsmen have palmed off much old stock and worthless seed on the general public.

Such misunderstanding and underhandedness is made unnecessary by an effort on the part of seedsmen to secure grade and quality in their stock. Farmers are learning that good seed make good crops and that it takes much effort on the part of growers to keep seed up to a standard, in consequence of which they are more willing to pay for goods when they know what they are getting.

This, it seems to me, is the basis of your present undertaking—to bring about this better feeling of confidence by delivering the right kind of goods. It has long since been proved that the cotton plant is susceptible of great improvement by selection and breeding. It is equally certain that it soon runs out when selection stops. Webber, Shoemaker, Saunders and Boykin have demonstrated over and over that it takes only a short while to double the yield of cotton on ordinary uplands by a careful system of seed selection, and the undersigned has never known a variety of cotton, under ordinary conditions, that did not have some plants that yielded at the rate of a bale per acre.

This is the particular need you have for an expert in charge of your cotton breeding work—to find and isolate these high yielding plants with the best bolls, the highest lint percent, and the most uniformly good lint. Your desire to pass this on to the farmer is shown in your present undertaking, and I feel sure that you have made no mistake in getting an expert, though at great cost to yourselves. The inroads made by disease upon our cotton crop give cause for considerable alarm, and here your expert will find room to do a great good by breeding disease-resistant varieties of cotton.

I beg leave to say, incidentally, that Mr. Starr, who is in charge of this work, is well trained in the principles and theory of breeding, and seems to have shown in addition, every evidence of being a keen observer. Combine these attributes and success will follow.

With the assurance of my personal interest in the step you have taken to secure better seed, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

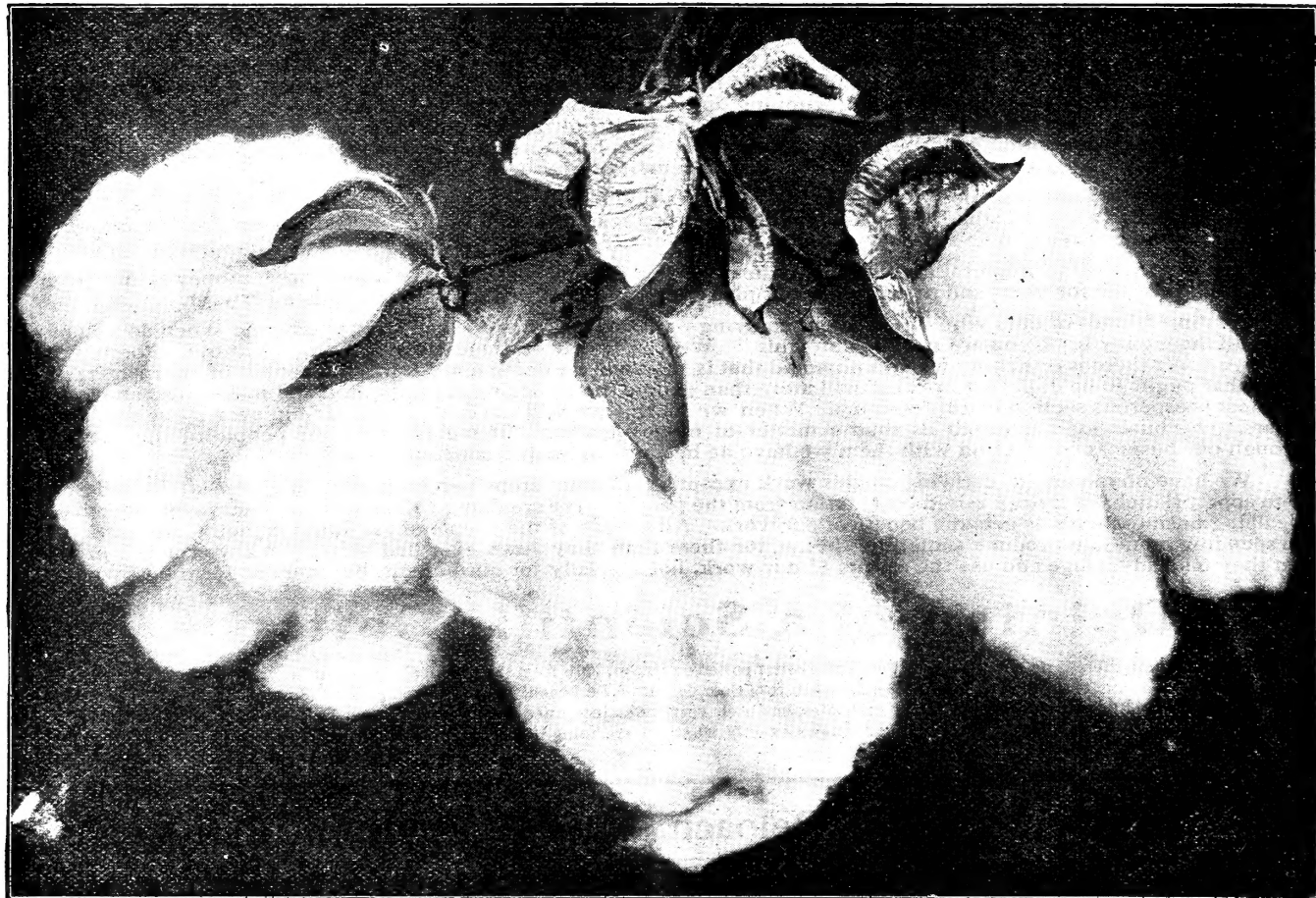
R. H. J. DELOACH,
Prof. of Cotton Industry, State College of Agriculture.

(COPY)

We recognize fully that we have taken up and are doing one of the greatest works that has ever been attempted. To us the seed business is not a mere matter of merchandizing. It has three distinct parts. First, the "Seed Breeding" work as outlined above, a strictly scientific branch of our work which includes hybridizing, selection, the study of the individual plants, microscopic studies of the seed and lint and putting the lint to all the known commercial tests; and the origination of new varieties that are disease resistant or to meet the changing conditions brought about by the spread of the boll weevil. Second, taking the results of the work of the Breeding Department and growing the seed for commercial distribution, this requiring several thousands of acres under cultivation. Third, the comparatively simple matter of selling the product. It is the general custom of most seed houses to simply buy the product from growers and sell them again just as your merchant sells flour or meal to you, really a merchandizing proposition. By this, you can see where the difference is between our seed business and that of other houses. It is not our aim or purpose to produce and sell cheap or low price seeds but quality seeds only.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

The Money-Making Cotton for the Planter



Three Bolls of Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton. About One-Half Natural Size

A Sure Money-Maker

We have no apology to make for putting cotton first in our catalogue or devoting so many pages to it. It's the great cash crop of the South, the most important crop of the South and the one to which the least attention is paid to the seed quality. Neither have we made a mistake in starting off the list with Sure Crop. For nine years we have grown and watched Sure Crop, and every year we grow it we like it better and our cotton seed buying friends think just the same as we do about it.

Sure Crop is a big balled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five).

It's easy to get varieties of cotton that make good crops under favorable conditions, but what you want is a cotton that makes good crops in unfavorable seasons. Sure Crop is such a variety.

Sure Crop is a big balled four and five-lock cotton. It has been bred up to stand either very dry or very wet seasons and it does it. It fruits heavily and from the ground up; begins opening almost as early as King's and bears heavily throughout the entire season. It stands severe windstorms without losing the lint, at the same time it is easy to pick. It will make 35 to 40 per cent lint. One trial field, this past year, on poor quality land, and purposely given care-less treatment, made over a bale per acre. Sure Crop is well worthy to stand beside our other great varieties—Mortgage-Lifter, Bank Account and Rosser No. 1. Sure Crop was originated by a grower far up in the cotton-growing section. Starting with a high grade, big boll cotton, he crossed it with other varieties,

giving it greater hardiness, earliness, and heavy bearing qualities. Remember, Sure Crop, as well as our other great varieties, are all grown in the high hill section of Georgia. Cotton seed grown up in this section has a vigor that has no equal in any seed grown elsewhere in the cotton States. It possesses earliness, heavy bearing qualities and a freedom from disease that is not found in any seed grown elsewhere. If you doubt this,

plant some seed of Sure Crop side by side with the common cotton you have been planting and see the difference. You will find out, as some of our customers write us, that "the improved seed would be cheap at \$5.00 per bushel."

Right here we want to ask you to read the order given us for this season by L. Y. & J. T. Montgomery, the largest cotton factors of Yazoo City, Miss. A year ago we had some correspondence with them and recommended "Sure Crop" as the best cotton to meet their requirements. They purchased a quantity of the seed on our recommendation.

Our seed stock this year is exceptionally fine and our crops have made a full crop (even a good top crop). With cotton selling as it is wouldn't it have paid you to have spent even \$10.00 a bushel for a cotton that would have yielded a full crop? Sure Crop don't cost \$10 per acre—only the prices below.

Reserve Us Two Tons

Yazoo City, Miss., Sept. 22d.

We are beginning to receive a few bales of "Sure Crop," grown from seed bought of you last spring, and it is showing up very nicely indeed, making 1 1-8 cotton, fine body and fibre. We would like for you to reserve us two tons for the coming season. We are putting in our order early * * * * We propose planting them on well fertilized land and to obtain our planting seed for the entire crop the following season from these.

L. Y. & J. T. MONTGOMERY.

and the fact that they have placed with us an order for 4,000 pounds of Sure Crop seed is the best evidence that they are fully satisfied with Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton.

Our seed stock this year is exceptionally fine and our crops have made a full crop (even a good top crop). With cotton selling as it is wouldn't it have paid you to have spent even \$10.00 a bushel for a cotton that would have yielded a full crop? Sure Crop don't cost \$10 per acre—only the prices below.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck by express or freight, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel (30 lbs. Georgia Legal Weight), not prepaid, \$1.50; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$12.50; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 pounds

BUYING COTTON SEED

15 MILLION ACRES WASTED EVERY YEAR

There is exactly one reason why you should buy new cotton seed or corn or seed of any staple crop that you grow yourself and only one question you should ask yourself on that point. That question is—"will it pay me?"

Getting right down to facts there is mighty little difference between merchant and farmers, much less than most people think. There are some merchants in each town and some farmers in each community that are always ahead of the most of their neighbors in actual possessions, either money or property. Leaving out those who have accumulated money by sharp practices and those who had it left to them by relatives. What actually makes the difference between the standing of the successful and the unsuccessful, either merchant or farmer, these men starting on about an even basis?

Atlanta and every other city has a few large merchants, honest, square dealing, progressive, successful men in every way and in almost every case they had nothing to start with in the way of money. There are also hundreds of small merchants scattered around the city with small stores no larger than they were a dozen years ago. At the start they had just as good a chance as the big merchant. What makes the difference? One thing only. The man who has grown from a small merchant to a large one took every advantage of his opportunities. He wasn't afraid to do new things, he wasn't afraid to spend money and effort to do things that would make his store more attractive to buyers; to give his customers better quality of goods;

to do anything and everything he could to make his store a place where people wanted to trade. The man who is the little merchant now had a little store a dozen years ago and it's no bigger now than it was at the start. He has made a bare living, nothing more, and if he stays in business a dozen years more he won't have any more then than he has now. This little merchant is honest and square in his dealings but he don't change anything. What was good enough for him a dozen years ago is good enough now. He has got in a rut and either can't or won't exert himself enough to get out of it and try to do as the man who has grown to be the big merchant has done. Ask him why he don't do this or that to improve his store or stock or trade and he will usually say "I am afraid it won't pay." He is content to stand still while the world moves on and in about eight cases out of ten the sheriff levying on his stock closes his business life and he has to go to work for somebody else.

Every farm community shows just such differences in the life development of boys and men who start out with the same chance in farming. In every community there are two classes of farmers, those that are going ahead and those that are dropping behind; farmers going ahead improving their places, putting money in the bank and getting better fixed every year. In nine cases out of ten, if you can investigate, you will find that these successful farmers are the men who were not afraid to try new things in the way of tools and seed, or to use more or better fertilizers to increase their yield per acre. Just like the big city merchant who grew up from a little merchant he wasn't afraid of new things just because they were new.

CASTING OUT THE DEVIL OF FEAR

Fear or "being afraid" is one of the biggest devils in this world. We laugh at the fear of the dark that most children have, we tell them there's nothing in the dark to hurt them and do our best to convince them, that there is nothing in the dark to hurt them, and that's right, for there is nothing in the dark to hurt any of them.

The devil of fear is everywhere and influences every person to greater or less extent. It holds the progress of the world back more than any one other influence. It's the devil of fear that keeps the little merchant little all his life, it's the devil of fear that keeps millions of farmers, north, south, east and west, from getting ahead instead of making a living and a poor living at that from his farm. It's the devil of fear that prevents the agricultural production of the South being double what it is now, the fear that it won't pay to buy a plow that will go down two inches deeper; the fear that it won't pay to use 400 pounds of fertilizer where he only uses 200 now; the fear that it won't pay him to spend a dollar or so for better seed instead of using seed of his own growth. We are interested in seeds especially, but that devil of fear works just as hard against you on using better tools or better stock or better and more fertilizer as it does on better seed. The writer has a personal friend who is a cotton grower. He is a cotton grower who has made two bales per acre this past season in spite of the bad season. We saw him last season at planting time and he said then that he

expected to make two bales per acre. We asked why? His reply was that he was spending half a bale per acre to make two bales per acre and he made it. His seed was right, his fertilizing and cultivation was right and the season was a long way from being an average one but in spite of bad season he made his two bales per acre all right.

He won out just because he had cast out the devil of fear that it wouldn't pay to spend the price of a half bale of cotton per acre to make two bales per acre. As a result he has two bales from every acre he planted and the man who had two bales per acre to sell this time is certainly putting the money in the bank. As a matter of fact our friend spent \$25.00 per acre on his cotton and he got back, largely as a result of that expenditure, over \$150.00 per acre, a clean profit of over \$125.00 on every acre. Even if cotton had been selling for 10 cents his profit would have been \$75.00 per acre. The trouble is that the devil of fear holds most of us so far back that we never make over a half bale per acre. If the devil of fear is holding you back, don't you think 1910 is a good year to cast him out?

We are interested in the seed end of this matter especially. We don't want you to take our word for it entirely for you may think we are prejudiced in favor of our own seed. That old devil of fear that better seed don't pay has got hold of most of us and we want to bring in the testimony of a state institution, the Georgia Experiment Station, which is impartial.

GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS

"According to a comparison at the Georgia Station for ten years together it was found that the average value of the total yield of the best varieties planted each year was **\$20.08 per acre greater** than the average of the total yield of the poorest varieties planted each year of the ten years, valuing lint at 10 cents per pound and seed at 80 cents per 100 pounds. I am quite sure that it would prove profitable for a majority of cotton growers to pay from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel for improved seed and that it would pay some farmers to buy seed at even \$5.00 per bushel rather than plant an unimproved scrub variety." (See Bulletin No. 66, Georgia Experiment Station, page 220.)

The Georgia Station isn't talking about our seed or anybody's seed in particular but is giving a ten year average of the best varieties grown as against poorest varieties. For ten years there was an average difference of

\$20.08 per acre in favor of the best seed. Figured on the present prices of lint and seed the difference would be about \$30.00 per acre. It has been proved in thousands of cases that cotton seed from Hastings doubles the yield over common seed without a cent's difference in cost for cultivation and fertilizer. That means just this: If fifteen million acres in the South were planted in Hastings' Cotton Seed the present average crop of about twelve and a half million bales would be grown on half the present acreage without a cent's additional cost for cultivation and fertilizer per acre. If we had seed enough it wouldn't cost at our price over twenty million dollars to plant fifteen million acres and the cost of cultivation of the extra fifteen million acres saved. Do you realize what that means in money and labor, leaving out the first cost of mules or horses? Do you realize what it costs the South every year to use the kind of seed that is planted on at least twenty-nine out of the thirty million acres of cotton?

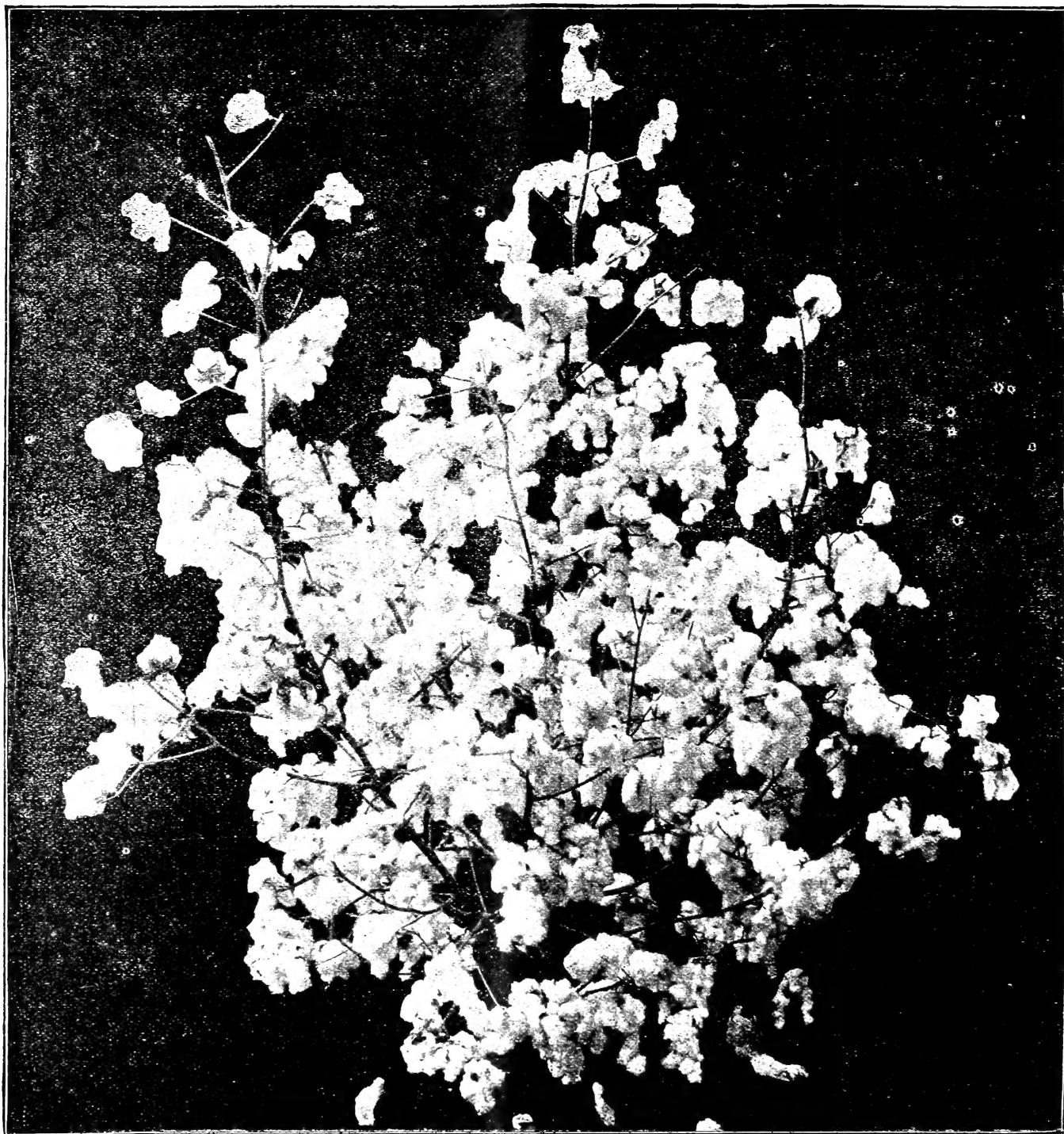
SCRUB SEED COSTS TWO HUNDRED MILLION A YEAR

That's pretty close to what it figures out that it costs the South every year to plant cotton seed that is not up to standard of productiveness. Two hundred million dollars is a lot of money. If all the Southern States combined levied a tax amounting to half that there would be a political revolution in a hurry. The old "carpet bag" state governments were examples of economy compared with it. It is a tax you saddle yourself with, an unnecessary, absolutely wasteful tax, no less a tax because the majority don't see it. You have your share of it. You ask how we arrive at those figures. We know, because we are cotton growers as well as you are. If our improved seed makes double the yield that the ordinary seed does, it means that the present average crop could be grown on fifteen million acres of land. It now takes about thirty million acres. If right seed was used the crop would be grown on fifteen million acres. If you are going along making less than 400 to 500 pounds of lint per acre you are paying your share of this "scrub seed tax." Counting the time actually spent in plowing and cultivation and the fertilizing that the average farmer does the cost per acre for cotton is about \$15.00. We have cut this down \$1.50 per acre and made it \$13.50 per acre to be safe in our figures. That's the scrub seed tax. The average yield of lint per acre is slightly under 200 pounds. You know what your yield per

acre is. If it's under 200 pounds per acre your seed tax is more than \$13.50 per acre, if it's over 200 pounds it's that much less, but \$13.50 per acre is the average. If the State of Georgia or your own State should levy a tax of \$13.50 per acre on half your acres in cotton you would go after your member of the legislature with a shotgun. Yet this is exactly what you are deliberately doing; putting a tax of this kind on your shoulders by letting the devils of fear and indifference hold you back from planting your land in seed that has the REPRODUCTIVE POWER to produce the present crop on half the acreage. Supposing you are planting twenty acres in cotton now. Which is best—to spend \$12.00 to \$15.00 for seed to plant 10 acres or is it better to save that money and spend the time next summer cultivating twenty acres instead of ten. Remember it takes just as much plowing and cultivating to tend and grow 10 boll plants as it does twenty boll plants. Look at those photographs on page 1. How many barren or near barren plants did you grow in your fields last year? Another point is this. Not less than two hundred million dollars out of our cotton crop goes north every year for supplies that we can just as well grow at home and every dollar's worth of it and more could be grown on these fifteen million acres that are now wasted, the direct result of the use of "common seed."

MORTGAGE-LIFTER

Hastings' Big Cropping, Biggest Boll Cotton



Lost \$20.00 Per Acre Planting His Own Seed

We do not specially recommend our Mortgage Lifter Cotton for boll weevil sections for it is a main crop cotton, but at the same time some of the best testimonials we have ever had on Mortgage-Lifter have been from the heart of the boll weevil country. One of these we reprint here, more especially to illustrate again what we have said before as to how much is lost by planting seed that has been raised at home with all the "going back" there is under general cultivation and through gin mixture.

Mr. Chas. F. Green, of Hill County, Texas, in making a report to us of his cotton crop said: "I raised 6,730 pounds of Seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter Seed. If any one can beat that without irrigation or fertilizer, with Mexican boll weevils to cut off the top crop, they are welcome to the prize." I will say that it is the best cotton I ever saw. I would have made \$20.00 more per acre on every acre I planted if I had got all my cotton seed from you, as that is the amount I got over and above my own cotton with your Mortgage-Lifter. It would have paid me well to have paid you \$5.00 per bushel to plant my crop. I got nearly double with your seed just as you said in your catalogue. You can hardly over-estimate your seed." We could fill this entire catalogue with statements such as Mr. Green's that have come in to us from customers who have planted our seed in the last three years. It shows just what good seed of our best varieties will do as compared with other kinds.

You have Mr. Green's experience before you. Below you have the ex-

How Mortgage-Lifter

Below we print reports of some heavy yields from various States. These yields were made in prize contests of previous years, and you may think or say that it's all very well for "high pressure" crops, but it won't do to pay \$1.50 per bushel for seed to plant an entire crop with. There are tens of thousands of cotton growers who will, and do say that "they can't afford to pay over 50 cents to a dollar a bushel for planting seed." They are mistaken. We want you to read the experience of Mr. Ivey, of Wilkinson Co., Georgia. It's well worth reading what he says. Mr. Ivey wanted to find out whether it paid to use good seed—not in a prize contest, but in just plain ordinary farm culture, and he thought he would risk a few dollars finding out whether good, selected seed paid or not. He sent us \$17.50 for 10 bushel of Mortgage-Lifter seed. (It was higher priced then than now.) On October 17th Mr. Ivey wrote us as follows:

"I bought of you last spring ten bushels of Mortgage-Lifter Cotton Seed and had it dropped in hills. I have now picked eleven bales and have 2 or 3 bales yet to pick. I had two croppers, each with the same amount of the same kind of land. Theirs was planted in common cotton seed, with the same cultivation and fertilizer. Theirs are about all picked out and one has six and the other seven bales. Mortgage-Lifter will double the yield over common cotton. My second picking made thirty-nine pounds of lint to one hundred pounds of seed cotton."

Mortgage-Lifter, The Biggest Bolled, Heavy Cropping Cotton

Mortgage-Lifter is a medium early main crop cotton, which begins to open early and is a continuous bearer until killed by frost. You get cotton from it from early in the season until killing cold weather comes. It is a true, big bolled, five-lock cotton with an exceptionally long and fine fibre for an upland or short staple cotton. This variety, while firmly set in the boll, and holding up well in wind storms, is easily picked, some of our Texas growers who planted it saying that 350 to 400 pounds are easily picked per day.

Mortgage-Lifter makes from 37 to 40 per cent. lint. This fact, combined with its extra heavy bearing qualities, makes it one of the finest varieties that ever originated in the South. The plant grows large and strong; it roots deeply and is a wonderful variety to resist dry weather. It grows

Sworn Statements of Yields in Different States

We have paid out \$2,700.00 in cash prizes during the last 4 years for the largest yields of cotton from our seed. We have space for only a few of these reports of yields in this catalogue, but we give them to you just to show you what can be done with our magnificent cotton seed in the hands of cotton growers. REMEMBER, every one of these reports was sworn to before proper officers.

Alabama G. J. Blevins, Cullman County, planted one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter and made 14,967 pounds of seed cotton; in another year's contest he planted 3 pounds and grew therefrom 9,707 pounds of seed cotton.

John L. Watson, Monroe Co., planted 3 pounds on one acre and made 4,074 pounds of seed cotton. This yield was at the rate of 2 1-2 bales per acre.

W. C. Naftel, Montgomery County, grew 1,928 pounds of seed cotton from one pound of Mortgage-Lifter.

Milton A. Deese, Dale County, made 5,874 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed.

Eugene Burton, Lee County, grew 1,793 pounds of Sure Crop from one pound of seed.

Fred M. Wilson, Winston County, made 1,627 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from one pound.

perience of a Georgia man with Mortgage-Lifter. Both show how easy it is to lose money by planting home grown seed, not because it's home grown but because it is inferior seed to that grown for seed purposes.

The advice is passed out at every Farmer's Institute, through the agricultural papers and every other source, for the farmer to select his seed and it's mighty good advice too. Can you afford to wait the four or five years necessary to bring your own seed up to anywhere near our standard. It don't pay to select your own seed when you can buy (at a medium cost) something better right now.

We have a South Georgia customer who buys 100 bushels of seed for his own planting every year. We asked him one day he was in our office why he never planted home grown seed. He replied, "Because the best seed I can save myself makes from 50 to 75 pounds less per acre than what I buy from you. Besides I get from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel for all the seed I grow from people down there who are either afraid or don't know enough to send off and get the best seed for themselves."

Seed one or two removes from our crops is better than scrub or common seed but it makes a whole lot less cotton and it don't take more than three or four years of lack of selection and breeding together with "gin mixing" to make common seed of it. You know what seed direct from Hastings is. Why take chances just to save 25 or 50 cents per acre seed cost?

Made \$332.50 Profit

No prize cultivation here, just plain, ordinary, every-day sort of cultivation. Hastings' seed made 7 Bales More Cotton under exactly the same conditions than the common seed did.

Cotton, at the time Mr. Ivey sold, was worth 10 cents per pound and as a result of his use of our seed he had 7 extra bales, worth \$350.00, as a direct profit on his investment of \$17.50 six or seven months before. It beats every "get rich quick scheme" that has been put out. It paid Mr. Ivey big and it will pay you.

While we believe in highest culture and good fertilization, we want to impress you strongly with the profit from the use of our selected high grade seed. In Mr. Ivey's case not an extra cent was spent for labor or cultivation; the land and fertilizer was the same, yet he had just double what the others had who planted common seed. The \$17.50 he spent in the spring made him a direct cash profit of \$332.50 by fall. He doubled his yield simply by using good seed. You can do the same in 1910 if you get seed direct from us, seed that is being closely selected and bred up every year. One of your neighbors may have gotten seed of us two or three years ago, but the chances are that it has "gone back" and will make 25 to 50 per cent. less than our own growth, for with ordinary culture and the mixture of seed in public gins, pure, high grade seed is an impossibility except from original sources of supply.

closed and upright and the experience of our customers who have planted Mortgage-Lifter the past eight years shows that it yields two to three times as much as the ordinary varieties with the same cultivation.

We introduced Mortgage-Lifter in 1902. It was a good cotton then, but our work of "breeding it up" has gone on steadily every year, and our seed for your 1910 planting (far better than ever before) is just as far ahead of the Mortgage-Lifter of 1902 as that was ahead of the common "run of the gin" seed. It is today the only highly bred up variety of white seeded, big bolled cotton there is in the country. It has the longest lint of any short stapled cotton and has brought as high as 1 1/4 cents per pound as against a general market price of 9/10 cents. A little point like this made a difference of \$8.12 in the selling price of a 500-pound bale.

Georgia F. B. Moss, Telfair County, made 13,360 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter.

W. W. Atkinson, Morgan County, in his first year's trial for prize, grew 2,447 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter. The following year he grew 4,576 pounds of seed cotton on the same ground from 3 pounds.

Jeff Dean, Hart County, made as follows, using Mortgage-Lifter: from one bushel planted, 17,888 pounds of seed cotton; from 3 pounds, 4,326 pounds; from one pound, 1,538 pounds.

M. C. Carter, Emanuel County, grew 6,113 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed; further, 716 pounds were picked from 500 stalks, some of the stalks producing 4 pounds of seed cotton each.

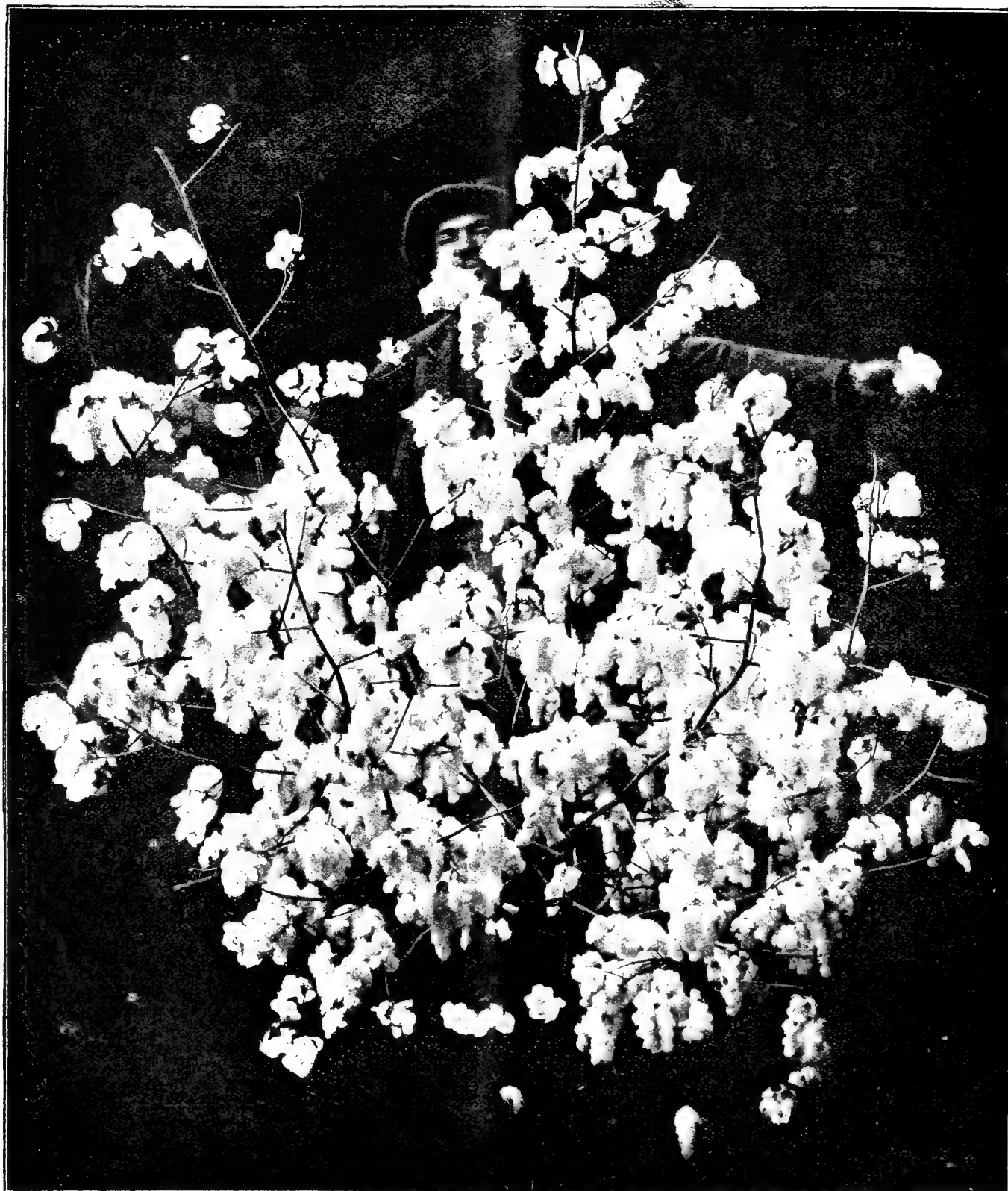
Louisiana-Mississippi O. E. McCasland, Claiborne Parish, La., made 2,469 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter.

J. E. Perkins, Harrison County, Miss., made 15,005 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter. He says: "The best cotton ever seen in this section."

C. Douglas, Lauderdale County, Miss., made 4,600 pounds from 3 pounds. J. M. King, Rankin County, made 3,912 pounds from 3 pounds.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.50; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$12.50; 100 pounds not prepaid, \$4.50. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

THE NEW "BANK ACCOUNT"

OUR EXTRA EARLY, VERY PROLIFIC, STORM-PROOF COTTON

This is the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in many respects it is our best. It is the result of eleven years of cross breeding and selection, and a glance at the illustration on the opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk, shows just what can be done with it here in North Georgia.

The "BANK ACCOUNT" is an extra early, medium size boll, storm-proof, mostly five locks, and does not blow or drop out easily as does every other extra early variety except Rosser No. 1.

The "BANK ACCOUNT" is not a chance variety. It was bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted a variety as early or earlier than the King Extra Early, medium to large bolls that were storm-proof; open foliage to let the sun in so that bolls would open quickly when grown; a prolific cotton that would equal in yield any of our later big boll varieties and produce a quality lint that would sell at the top-of-the-market prices. All of these good qualities are combined in the "Bank Account" together with deep-rooting and drought-resisting powers.

A COTTON for BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of Big Boll Weevil The "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves fast. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens just as early as King Extra Early and it don't blow out or drop out like King. Its bolls are larger. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It don't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our new "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary and even with that the stands were poor. Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got a perfect stand with the first planting in 1907. You can't find a harder, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than our New "Bank Account."

1,056 POUNDS OF LINT PER ACRE

Right Through the Crop We all know that it is possible to make large yields on a single acre, fertilized to the limit and tended like a good garden, but the real test of a cotton is knowing what it will do on ordinary land, with the ordinary culture and fertilizing; just the kind of treatment that a good average cotton grower would give his crop. To test this 16 acres of fair Georgia red clay uplands, rather hilly, was set aside in 1907, fertilized with 400 pounds per acre of a standard brand of cotton fertilizer. Regular cultivation was given. Seed planted between May 10th and 15th, killing frost October 13th. It opened perfectly and the final reports from the gin showed a yield of lint to the amount of 16,896 pounds, an average yield of 1,056 pounds of lint per acre right through the crop. Two bales per acre on 16 acres of very ordinary land without special treatment and in a short growing season. Do you know of any other cotton that will do it. We don't, but if we did we would buy it just as quick as we could find the man who had it.

On Bottom Lands In the Cotton States of the South there are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. The "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We purposely had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made an immense crop with May 20th planting and killing frost on October 13th and it opened perfectly. The grower who handled this crop said recently: "I will never be without the 'Bank Account' cotton to plant on my bottom lands."

If you have a piece of cold late bottom land on your farm don't fail to plant some of the "Bank Account" cotton on it in 1910.

A 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

One of our growers in Northern Alabama had 100 acres in "Bank Account" that year. In a letter making a report on the crop he said: "My cotton, so far, has turned out 43% per cent lint. That was in 1907, and it beat any record we had heard of up to that time." Our own crop of "Bank Account" in 1908 turned out exactly 43 per cent lint, duplicating in Georgia what it did the previous year in Alabama.

What Planters Say About "BANK ACCOUNT"

Alabama A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee Co. "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th, and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 to 6 bales more." F. D. Hayles, Escambia Co. "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6 2-3 acres have ginned 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovvorn, Randolph Co. "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston Co. "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account.' Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Antauga Co. "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account.' No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale."

Arkansas J. L. Lyons, Sevier Co. "I planted 'Bank Account' on upland that had not made 1-3 bale to the acre for years. Seed planted May 20th, no fertilizer. Gathered 1,680 pounds per acre. Rest of my crop did not reach half that. I just think it is the cotton."

Beats Boll Weevil Before the Boll Weevil came, our land would yield one half bale to the acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made two bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, thirteen acres in big boll cotton from which we gathered four bales; two acres in "New Bank Account" Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made two bales from the two acres regardless of Mr. Weevil. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., in Southern Ruralist.

500 Bushels Wanted Mr. L. Foot, banker of Canton, Miss., writes, "I have seen your cotton, 'Bank Account' here last year, which strikes me as an excellent cotton. Kindly give me prices on 500 bushels."

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2½-pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight) \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$17.50. 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.16 per 100 pounds.

Louisiana L. L. Perdue, Union Parish. "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish. "Common cotton is making 1-4 to 1-2 bale per acre, 'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish. "'Bank Account' has given the best of results. Made 3-4 bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce."

Mississippi T. M. Manning, Hinds Co. "'Bank Account' OK. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones Co. "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres, 3 of those acres made 5 bales. L. A. Boggan, Simpson Co. "I planted 1 3-4 acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 more." R. E. Cameron, Panola Co. "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre."

Texas R. H. Allen, Grimes Co. "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick, boll weevil cannot keep it from making crop." A. D. Armstead, Houston Co. "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter and forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine Co. "It made bale per acre where only half bale had been made before."

THE ROSSER No. 1

Our Extra Early Large Boll Cotton

GETS AHEAD OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

Rosser No. 1 has been on the market for 5 years and for an extra early cotton, especially for boll weevil sections and extreme northern districts in the cotton belt it has proven itself unsurpassed. It is a hybrid cotton, the result of a cross between King's Extra Early and a large extra big balled sort. It begins opening just as early as the earliest strains of King's, bolls are double the size and a far better lint. One of our Texas customers reported that in Texas it opened one week before the King and enabled him to make a good full crop before the weevil had done any damage.

Rosser No. 1 puts you in ahead of the boll weevil in the boll weevil sections, enables you to market early if you desire to, and gives you a larger balled, easily picked variety. It has none of the bad qualities of King's or a late variety that is slow to open. It's an all right early cotton that will give you heavy yields where the crop has to be made in a short time.

Rosser No. 1 holds the record of making slightly over one bale per acre in 184 days—seed being planted June 8th and plants being killed by frost October 20th. This was on rather poor Georgia red clay, upland, in a dry season.

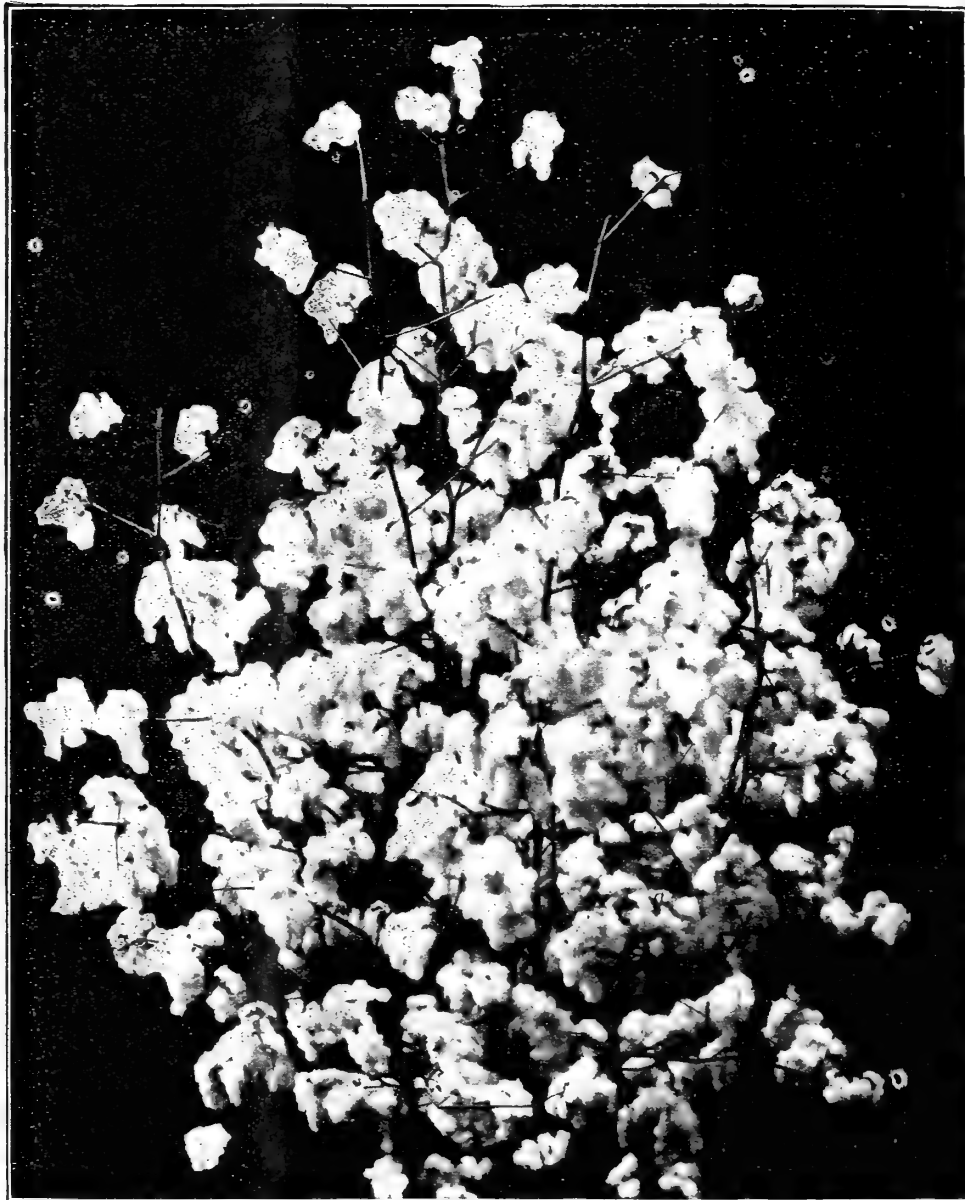
Rosser No. 1 enables growers in the worst boll weevil sections to again make profitable crops because it puts on the greater part of the crop before the boll weevil has a chance to get in its worst work.

It is unlike other extra early varieties, in that, while it puts on and opens a heavy crop early, still it continues to bear until frost kills the plant.

Bolls are medium to large and do not blow or drop out easily. Adapted to all parts of the cotton section, and after seeing it grow for several years here in Georgia, in all sorts of seasons and on different soils, we can recommend it fully to any one who wants an extra early, large balled, heavy bearing cotton. It is cross-bred and contains both white and green seeds.

For four years our crops of Rosser No. 1, near Atlanta, were pronounced by cotton experts the best fields in this section. One grower in 1904 produced lint at a net cost of 33 cents per pound, giving him a net profit of over 65 cents per pound on every pound of lint grown by him that season, having sold his crop at 10 cents.

PRICES Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1, postpaid; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$12.50; 100 pounds, \$4.50. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.16 per 100 pounds.



The Rosser No. 1—Our Extra Early Large Boll Cotton

King's Extra Early A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 20 to 35 per cent lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$9.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Russell Big Boll Big boll late variety. Seed both green and white. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. Seed grown from original stock. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$9.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Truitt — Culpepper — Christopher

Three varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are all fair croppers in favorable seasons. Price of each, 20 cents per pound, postpaid; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$9.00. Write for large quantity prices.

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; in any quantity.

\$10,000.00 Per Year For Better Seeds for You

This seed catalogue is different in several ways from any other seed catalogue printed, just as our seed business is different from any other seed business in the country.

I want right here to have a little personal talk with you, just as if you were here in our store in Atlanta, where I could talk to you face to face; take you around over our buildings; show you just how the orders are filled; show you all our high class seed recleaning and grading machinery operated by electricity; show you exactly how much difference there is between Hastings' Seeds and the kind you would buy elsewhere; show you just how careful we are in handling everything about our business. I wish it were possible for every seed buyer in the South to visit our place here in Atlanta. It would be an eye-opener. If you ever come to Atlanta be sure to come in and see us. I am sure you will go back home with a greater respect for and knowledge of the right kind of a seedsmen and the value of his work for the benefit of the farmer and gardener.

No matter whether we ever meet face to face or not I want to assure you that there is not a statement made in this catalogue about our business or any of our seeds that I would not say to you if you were here in person, and when you send in your order this season you can rest assured that it will be handled exactly the same and filled with just the same grade of seed as it would if you stood by and saw it filled yourself.

This isn't what I started out to say to you, however. I want to talk to you a little about the new work we are doing in our

NEW SEED BREEDING DEPARTMENT

I recognized two years that we had gone just about as far as we could in getting improvement in seeds under the old methods and since that time have been making preparation for new methods to carry on this new work of plant or seed breeding so that seeds of every Southern staple crop should be brought to the highest possible point of perfection, something far in advance of anything now in existence. Our house is the first and only seedhouse in this country to establish a Department of Scientific Seed Breeding. This department is in charge of Mr. D. S. Starr, who comes to us direct from the Agricultural Department of the University of Georgia. The work of this Department is first, the greatest possible "breeding up" of existing varieties and second, the originating of new and better varieties of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other Southern crops. We have now the best there is in existence. That does not satisfy us. I am always after something better for you to plant, something more productive, of better quality, that resists insect attacks and diseases. In doing this seed breeding work, I believe we are doing work of far greater value to the South than any other one thing that could be done, for if there is any one section of this country that needs to plant better varieties and better seed it's the South. The day of planting the first thing that comes to hand for seed is rapidly passing away. The farmer who is content to stay poor will continue to plant as before. The "go-ahead" business farmer of the present and future plants the best he can buy. It's for him that we are willing to spend \$10,000.00 or \$15,000.00 or more per year in "breeding up" seeds for him to plant.

Real Co-operation Between Seedsmen and Planter

The two vital points of that great organization, the Farmer's Union, are Education and Co-operation. No order could be founded with better or greater objects in view and if lived up to fully means a peaceful revolution in the South, and the producer will come in to his own.

A short time ago there appeared in the Atlanta Georgian an article on "Economy in Trade." I want to print in this catalogue a part of it, for if ever it applied to any place and any people it applies to the South, to the farmer and gardener, and the seedsmen who believes in his work and whose object is to satisfy his customers to the fullest extent, rather than to make a few hundred or more dollars in a year. The writer says: "Revision is seen on every hand and in everything. The old is being tested, the outworn is discarded. Nothing is permanent but change, * * * But a few years ago the buyer and seller were engaged in a battle.

"Now the interests of buyer and seller are blended; and we say that the transaction where both sides do not make money is immoral.

The wise merchant of today is one who regards himself as the attorney for his customers. He safeguards their interests, and his endeavor is ever to protect them from their own errors of judgment. The modern merchant of the first class refuses to supply shoddy even to those who may ask for it. This is a demand he will not supply.

"The seller who has not gotten it firmly fixed in his mind that the buyer is his other self is like unto the employee who imagines that his interests are separate and distinct from those of his employer.

"Mutuality is the keynote of success. He who benefits society will get his reward."

That expresses exactly my position toward you and everyone who buys seeds from us. Co-operation must necessarily govern our dealings together. I want your seed orders and I believe you are always willing to send your orders if you can plant the seeds and make a profit, if it is seed of your cash crop or full satisfaction, if it is only seed for your family garden. In either case I know one thing, that I can't keep your trade and confidence unless the seed sent you gives satisfaction and enables you to make a profit on the money you send us through better and larger crops on your farm. You send us your seed orders. We in turn send you the best seed that you can plant, always giving you the most of both quality and quantity for the money that we can afford to.

Every time you send my firm an order you help us, not especially to make more money, but to enable us to carry on better our constant work for better seed and better varieties. I am not one of those who look on the seed business as a money-making machine for my special benefit, I feel the responsibility toward you and your success that every seedsmen ought to feel towards those he sells seeds to.

I can't afford to do anything but co-operate with you in sending you the best in 1910. If you do your part toward us we will do our part toward you. It's time now to send in your order. Don't wait until it's too late this year. Let's get together, let's co-operate.

H. G. HASTINGS.

SOME FLOWER SEED FREE

We believe in beautifying the surroundings of the home, no matter where that home is or how humble it may be, and we want to do our share toward it. With every order, no matter how small, you may select one packet of flower seed from the following list absolutely free, this year. This is our gift to you for more flowers at home. In ordering don't forget to say which kind you want us to send you.

NASTURTIUM, TALL MIXED—A fine mixture containing all the finest shades and colors.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF MIXED—No such combination of rich, brilliant coloring and strong, vigorous growth has ever been sold before.

PANSY, FRENCH MIXED—A splendid mixture of all shades and colors from our French growers. A good variety for planting in the South.

PHLOX, GRANDIFLORA MIXED—An extra fine strain of large flowering phlox, nearly twice the size of the old kind. All shades and colors.

PETUNIAS, FINEST MIXED—Our best mixture of fine single petunias, all shades and colors.

HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED ASTERS—Best possible mixture of all colors and kinds of asters from the best European growers.

BALSAMS, DOUBLE MIXED—Very fine large double flowers, all shades and colors. These make a brilliant display.

DIANTHUS, SUPERB MIXED—Our best mixture of all the best varieties of Chinese and Japanese pinks.

POPPIES, SPLENDID MIXED—A fine selection of all the popular double and single varieties. They make a most brilliant display of color.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN—Our splendid mixture of annual flowers all to be sown together in one bed. Furnishes continuous bloom.

NOT AT YOUR STORE

A great many write us every year that they did not send to us, but went up to their merchant's or drug store expecting to be able to buy Hastings' Seeds there; were disappointed in not finding them and had to buy something else and usually made more or less of a failure. We wish to make a positive statement here so that there may be no misunderstanding. Hastings' Seeds are never placed with merchants, druggists or others to be sold on commission. We turn down hundreds of requests for boxes of seeds to be sent to merchants every year. We cannot afford to pay the 40 to 50 per cent. commission that they get for selling the seeds in the boxes sent out. We are proud of the high quality and reputation of our seeds, and our business is built up entirely on the plan of dealing direct with the one who plants the seeds. We put the money that would go into the merchant's or druggist's pocket into better quality of seed for you. You want to plant Hastings' Seeds, Send your order direct to us here in Atlanta. Hastings' Seeds are never placed on sale in boxes with merchants or druggists. Don't wait until planting time. Better send now and be sure of having the best seeds on hand when planting time comes.

Successful Seeds for Southern Sowers

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality at Right Prices

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Give Your Name, Post-office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL. Remember that the prices given in this list include the delivery of all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS. Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only except Cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices for which are net.

COST OF SENDING MONEY. In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of post-office or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount.

STAMPS. On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES. We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds, we can, in most cases, ship by express cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15 pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

ABOUT WARRANTY. H. G. Hastings & Co. give no warranty either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to methods of planting, cultivation, season and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way we could be held responsible for the failure this is a responsibility we can not and will not accept.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed. The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on them. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots. You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus in a condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the general more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$40.00.

French Globe Artichoke. A vegetable little known or liked by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke, the Greatest Hog Food

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichokes is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.



Jerusalem Artichoke

OUR BUSH OR BUNCH BEANS FOR SPRING PLANTING



Henderson's Bush Lima (See Page 11)

Culture. In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast planting may be done earlier, but bush beans will not do well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings must be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time.

HASTINGS' BIG BEAN PACKETS

It is the rule in almost all mail order seed houses to put up packets of beans and peas containing 2 ounces to sell at 10 cents. Our packets of beans and peas contain 3 1-2 to 4 ounces each, same selling for 10 cents postpaid. In buying from Hastings you not only get the best but twice as much.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean

Our absolutely stringless, green, round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until they are full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, the natural size of which is shown in our illustration on this page. It is very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing before Red Valentine, and continues to produce long after other varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with the family garden, who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it to everyone who plants beans in the South. It is one of the best green-podded bush beans that you can plant. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee One of the best early, green-podded bush beans for Southern plantings. It is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized round, finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in ability to withstand either extremely wet or dry weather without injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We can recommend it to you fully either for early or late plantings if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Improved Round Pod Refugee or 1000 to 1

Also known as "Brown Valentine." It is almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 days to two weeks later in bearing. An immensely heavy yielder of round green pods of fine quality. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. Very largely used by market gardeners, both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.



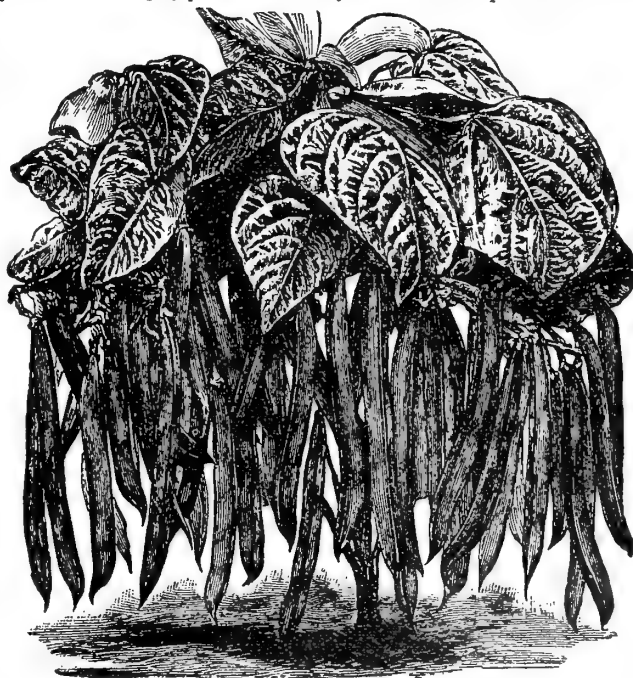
Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Bush Beans

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

Four of our best beans for home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Jackson Wonder. All of these are illustrated and described on pages 13, 14 and 15. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents. This is your chance to have these 4 splendid varieties at the lowest cost.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded)

The Valentine is an old standby for Southern gardeners and in our section it has probably been more largely planted than any other. It's a splendid bean for either market or home use if you get the right seed of it. For the past seven years there has been wholesale fraud in the sale of it. Immense quantities of runout stock of Valentine beans have been sold, seed that has made flat, tough, shucky pods unfit for use. Every quart of them planted has been a direct loss to the planter. Most of these have been sold by merchants and general stores whose supplies have come through Northern seed houses. Our stock of Valentine beans is the true round-podded stock, something that will give you entire satisfaction. Early, a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized round, tender, fine flavored pods. For purity and high germinating qualities Hastings' Valentine beans have no equal. Very uniform in ripening and is considered a most profitable bean to grow either for market or home use. Look out for the flat podded, tough, shucky Valentine Beans. There are plenty of them on the market and the difference in the appearance of the seed is so slight that it cannot be detected except by expert seedsmen. If you want Valentine beans of the right kind we have them. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

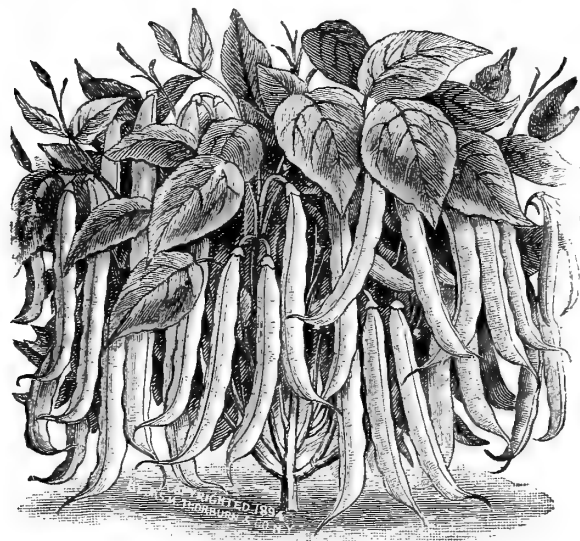


Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine Bean

Longfellow (Green Podded)

Longfellow is extra early, with long straight pods, well rounded out and of pale green color. An extremely heavy bearer, pods being held well up off the ground. In flavor it is most delicious and it holds its delicate green color after cooking. We want every one of our seed buying friends to plant a few Longfellow beans this year. You will be delighted with them. For home use they are fine; for the shipper to distant markets there is none to equal it. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Stringless Green Pod
(Natural size)



Hastings' Early Valentine Wax Beans

HASTINGS' EARLY VALENTINE WAX

Our extra early Valentine bean, with purely round wax pods. Grows 15 inches high, with strong, sturdy stalks and plenty of foliage. Has produced well grown pods in 37 days from planting and is one of the earliest wax beans grown. Pods meaty and almost stringless; free from rust; holds a long time without becoming tough and is very productive, something unusual for an extra early variety. If you want a first-class wax bean for either home use or market we can recommend this variety without reserve. It will give you entire satisfaction. Crop short this year; stock limited. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Davis' White Wax An immensely productive market gardener's variety bearing large, handsome, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Pods rather thin; tough and stringy when full grown. Its value in the home garden is only that of a shell bean. The seed being white, makes it a good shell bean for winter use. In shipment it holds up splendidly, and it sells on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap, it is one of the poorest. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax This is a market gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers of Florida for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market gardener's variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.

Prolific German Black Wax We have secured from one of our bean growers an extra prolific strain of that old favorite, the German Black Wax; larger, a better grower and a much heavier bearer than the old variety. Crop of German Wax very short. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax The most popular wax bean in the South early, maturing in five to six weeks with favorable weather. A strong, vigorous grower, producing a heavy crop of long, showy pods of a beautiful waxy appearance, and is remarkably free from "rust" under the most trying conditions of growth. It is tender and of fine flavor. In shipping it stands up much better than most shipping varieties, reaching market in splendid condition, and is found especially valuable on that account by shippers and market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Round Pod Kidney Wax A splendid new bean, a selection from round pods instead of rather flattened, as in the Wardwell's. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome strin less pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and tender. Very early and productive, and has become very popular among both market and home gardeners. Stock very limited as yet. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Griswold's Everbearing Wax A valuable dwarf Wax variety for the family or nearby market. Is wonderfully productive and has handsome round yellow pods, which are thick, fleshy, entirely stringless, growing six to seven inches in length, and exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored when cooked. Their greatest value, however, is in their long-bearing character, beginning to bear early and continuing to produce their magnificent pods in great abundance long after other varieties are done. We have counted many single vines with eighty to ninety pods ready for picking and a mass of blossoms on the same vine. The stalk is stiffer and branches out more than any other bean, hence they should never be planted less than ten inches apart. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

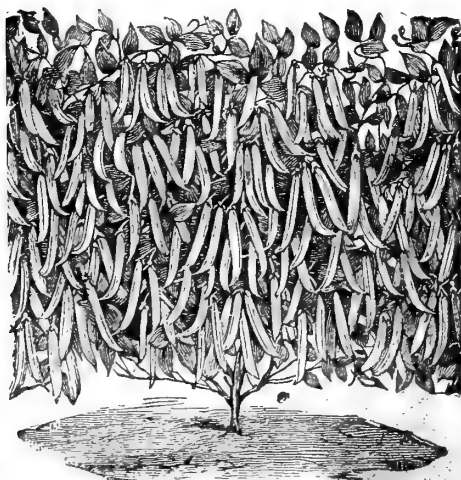
Rust-Proof Golden Wax We have sold this variety for several years, and it always pleases our customers. It's the best form of the Golden Wax Bean in existence, and "RUST-PROOF" to a remarkable degree. Pods are long, almost straight, much fleshier and far superior to the popular Improved Golden Wax, which we have dropped from our list because this "Rust-Proof" strain is so much better. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

New Hodson Wax This new wax variety is becoming very popular, especially so with Florida shippers. A strong, vigorous grower, with tough healthy foliage. The pods are about 6 inches in length, nearly straight, thick, flat and meaty, very tender and of excellent quality. It is neither extra early or very late in season, but a good medium. Our grower says of it, "This has special merit." Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean Why buy White or Navy beans at the store when you can have them at home without trouble? Our White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean resembles the Navy bean very closely in appearance and makes a good crop in the South. Plants are of erect growth, holding the pods well up from the ground as shown in our illustration. Plants about two feet high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows two feet apart and leave plants six inches apart in row. Can be used either as snaps or dry as a shell bean like the Navy bean sold in the stores. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS SAY SO

R. J. PERRY, TATE CO.: "I am well pleased and satisfied with Hastings' Seeds."
B. R. HEGWOOD, SMITH CO.: "Am well pleased with results from your seed."
B. MYERS, NESHOBIA CO.: "I don't think there is any seedman in the world that could do anything more in seeds than you have done."
ALEX. SCARBOROUGH, HARRISON CO.: "Everything has been satisfactory from your house."
JAS. VAUGHAN, YALOBUSHA CO.: "Always get more and better seed when I order from you and they give satisfaction."



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean.

POLE and LIMA BEANS

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND IT PAYS
TO PLANT POLE AND LIMA BEANS
FROM HASTINGS

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

Several years' careful tests convince us that these three names all belong to the same bean, and henceforth we shall catalogue them as such. It is undoubtedly the most profitable pole green snap bean that can be grown, when planted from the middle of April to the middle of August. Vines grow off rapidly, become very rank, and would reach a height of 20 feet if properly supported.



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

Commences bearing in 60 to 70 days, and if closely picked, will continue to frost. Pods are round, green, and grow 6 to 12 inches long. They are well rounded out, meaty, tender, and stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck measure full often being picked from a single vine, our illustration giving you a good idea of its productiveness. If you have never grown it, try it this year. You will be pleased with it. Here in the South with our long seasons, a pole bean like this is very profitable. Look out in buying seed of this variety, however. Hundreds of bushels of the short, tough, "shucky" Southern Prolific have been sold under this name in recent years, and are being offered this year. The appearance of the seed is almost identical. We have the true and genuine stock which will please you. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.

Southern Creaseback

Also known as "Fat Horse" bean. A splendid variety to use as a "cornfield bean." Strong grower and heavy bearer. Pods tender when small, but as they get full grown become tough and stringy. Beans are pure white and excellent for shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Florida Butter "The Sure Bearer"

The old-time Florida Butter Bean can't be beat for a thoroughly satisfactory lima bean. It grows and bears profusely where other sorts can't be grown. Most pole limas bloom but don't bear beans in any quantity until the nights get cool in the fall, but our Florida Butter begins early and stays with you until frost, furnishing all through the season the most delicious butter beans for family or market use. Will make good crops where the soil is so poor that other lima beans won't bear at all. We have known the Florida Butter Bean for 20 years. It's the kind you can depend upon. One of the heaviest bearers and the quality is just right. Include it in your order this year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00, not prepaid.

Florida Butter

Small White Lima

Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Small Lima (Sieva)—The climbing form of Henderson's Bush Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Large White Lima

The true large Lima Pole Bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

If Poles Are Scarce—Plant Our Bush Limas.

If you don't want to take the trouble to get poles plant bush limas. While not quite such heavy bearers the quality is just as good. They grow in true bush form, furnish delicious beans for your table in summer and a fine supply of shelled beans for winter use.

OUR BEST 3 BUSH LIMAS FOR YOU

Burpee's, the Biggest; Jackson Wonder, the Droughtproof; Henderson's Most Productive. All of which should be in every home garden in the South. One full-sized packet of each of these best three varieties, postpaid, 25 cts. Don't fail to include them in the order for your 1910 garden.

Jackson Wonder Bean

Most prolific bush lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the driest weather and is almost drought-proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Can be obtained only of us. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00.

Henderson Bush Lima

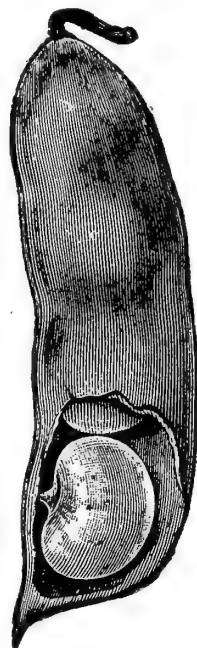
Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." (See illustration on page 12.) Is early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting. One of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

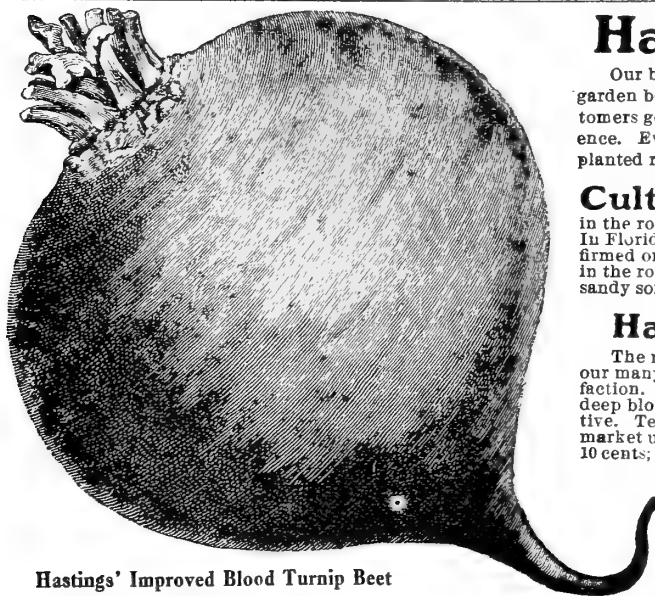
Burpee Bush Lima True Bush form of the large White Lima, extra large beans. Pkt., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.75.

Thorburn Bush Lima Best quality of all. Thick seed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cts.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean





Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet

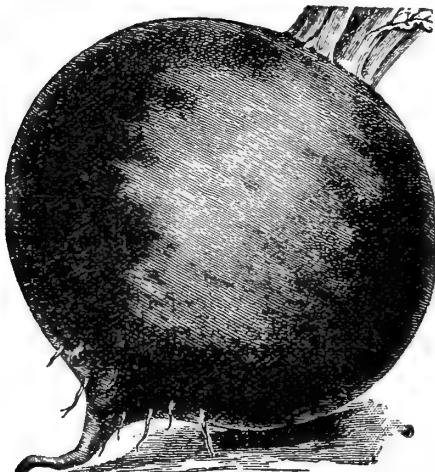
This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and nearby markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality, extra early beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.25.

Extra Early Bassano

An extra early almost flat variety of beet of the highest table quality when young, but which becomes stringy and tough with age. It is distinct in appearance, having alternate rings of rose and flesh color regularly arranged. A good variety for earliest use in spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents.

Bastian's Extra Early

An early, large size, turnip-shaped beet of the brightest red color, beautifully zoned with rings of lighter color. Profitable for either home or market use, and of the very best quality. An old favorite. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

Hastings' Garden Beet Seed

Our beet seed is the best that is grown. It costs us more to produce this high grade garden beet seed, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of our customers gets the best and our increased sales every year more than make up the difference. Every pound of our beet seed is grown from most carefully selected and transplanted roots. That's why our beet seed produce such smooth, shapely tender roots.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in the rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th, and later further South. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled after planting. When 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff or clay soil not over 1 inch.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

The most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. There are but few of our many thousands of customers who do not plant it and find that it gives perfect satisfaction. It is an improvement by our grower over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, medium early and productive. Tender, entirely free from stringiness and very sweet. Good for either home or market use and a most valuable variety for succession sowings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Extra Early Egyptian An extra early market gardener's beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young the flesh is tender, but soon becomes stringy when old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.25.

Hastings' Crimson King One of our introductions that is a favorite everywhere in the South and is planted by thousands of our customers every year. Our illustration at the bottom of this page shows its shape and uniformity perfectly. It's early, being ready for use in favorable seasons in six weeks from time of planting. Of good size. Sweet, tender and free from stringiness, and good for all seasons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Half Long Blood Beet

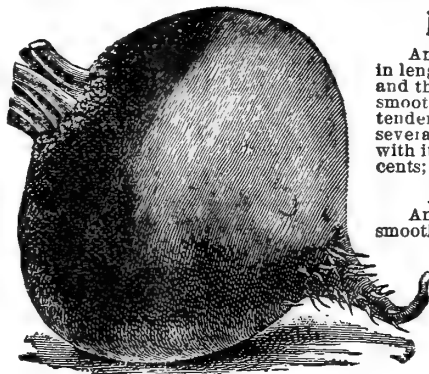
Another favorite for late use. It is intermediate in length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. In color it is a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet, and remains in good condition for several weeks after maturity. You will be pleased with it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Long Smooth Blood Beet

An old-time favorite in the South. Has long smooth, blood red roots, going well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in every garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh very tender and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

A beet grown for the leaves only. The mid rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus, the other portion is cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.



Lentz' Extra Early Beet

Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

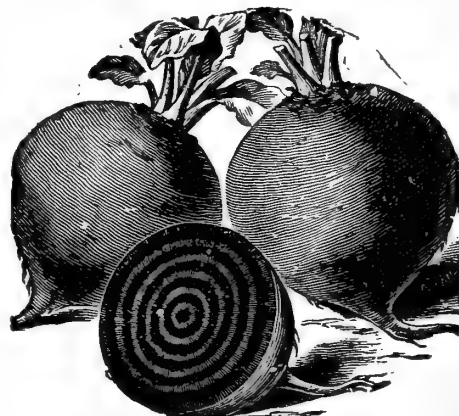
A most popular market gardener's beet for the South as well a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine; sweet and tender. A heavy cropper and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Yellow Turnip Beet

This is almost identical with our Improved Blood Turnip Beet, except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing show on the table. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Don't Put It Off

Send your seed order now. The seed won't spoil and you will be sure of having good seed to plant this season.



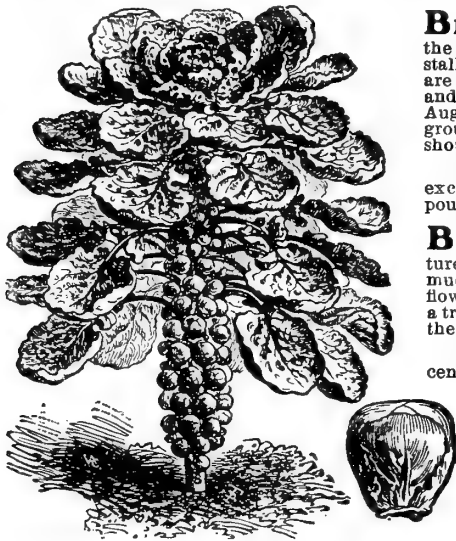
Hastings' Crimson King Beet

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feed

The culture of root crops for stock food is neglected by most of the Southern farmers, and it is a farm crop that you will find very profitable. The Mangel and Sugar Beets and White Belgian Carrots are enormous yielders under good cultivation and they make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage during the winter months. When planted in the spring and allowed to grow all summer, the yield is enormous and the value of the crop is shown by the increased flow of milk and the improved condition of the animals. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed. Sow seed in the spring in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and let grow until late fall. Use a naturally rich soil or else fertilize heavily to get profitable results. Both the Mangel and Sugar Beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel This is the largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually two feet long and six inches in diameter. Skin is a dark red, flesh white, with veined rings of pink. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

Large White French Sugar This is the largest and one of the best of the true sugar beets, and the rich content of sugar make them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content, when grown South, is not sufficiently great to make their culture profitable for manufacturing sugar (being less than 12 per cent.), but they are a profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.



Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family. Splendid for the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are hardy and live through winter in most parts of the South. Quality and flavor much improved by frost. Sow seed in early July and August, and when plants are six inches high transplant to open ground like cabbage. A most desirable vegetable for the South and should be in every Southern home garden.

Improved Dwarf—A variety producing compact sprouts, of excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Broccoli This vegetable is closely allied to the cauliflower from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as the cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing cauliflower by the high price of cauliflower seed. To these we recommend a trial of Broccoli. There are two varieties that do well in the South, the only difference being in the color of the heads.

White Cape—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Purple Cape—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Flower Seed Free One packet given with every order. See list on page 11 of this catalogue.

Cauliflower Our Cauliflower Seed is imported from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower Seed of any value is produced in the United States. We furnish the highest grade of seed and do not charge you from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow and Blue Seals on the package.

Culture Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow seed in September, October and November.

Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower

We introduced "Gilt Edge" Cauliflower in the South in 1893. Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 17 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting in the South.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener, which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 pounds and 8 ounces, the largest perfect head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, "Gilt Edge" is like the Snowball, but is much larger, a surer header and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to "Gilt Edge" where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Packet, 20 cents; ¼ ounce, 75 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

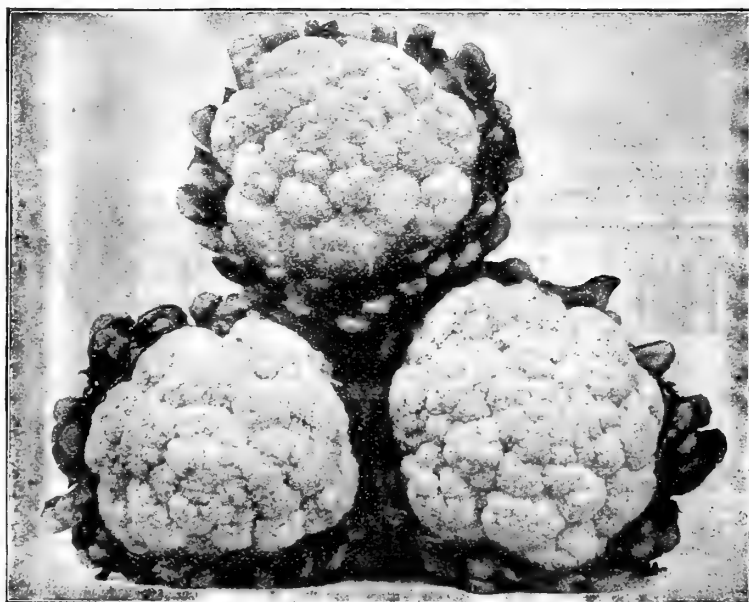
Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Early Snowball (Henderson)—A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; ¼ ounce, 75 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

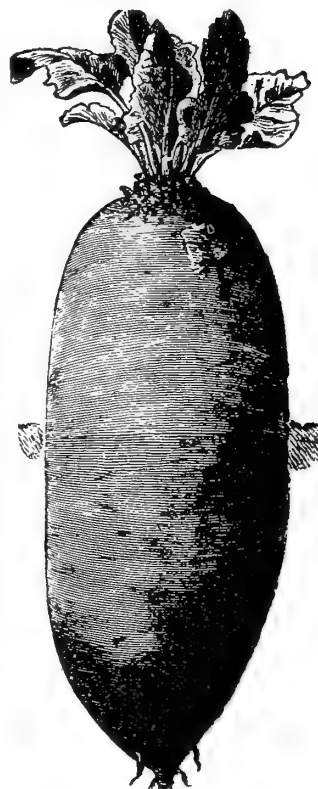
Le Normand's (Short Stem)—Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Large Late Algiers—Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 75 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50.



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower, the Best for the South



Jumbo Mangel Beet

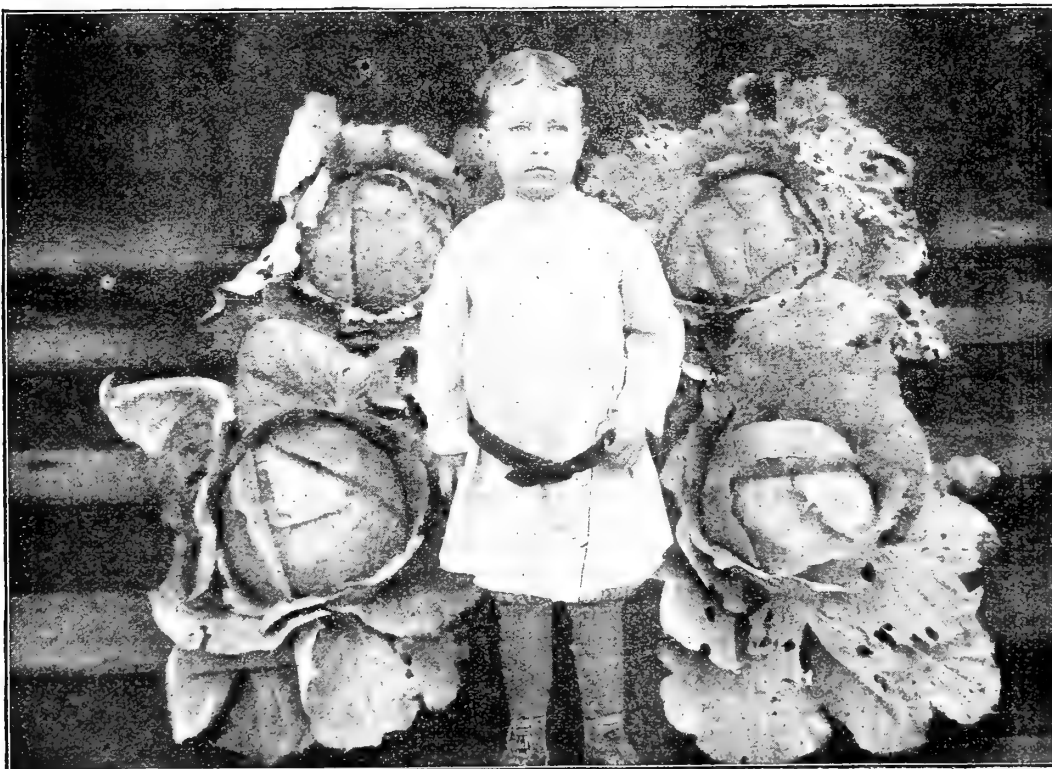
50,000 ACRES OF CABBAGE

are planted every year in the Southern States from Hastings' Cabbage Seed. The first year we were in business we didn't sell enough cabbage seed to plant 100 acres. The difference between the 100 acres then and the 50,000 acres now means only one thing, and that is that Hastings' Cabbage Seed makes good wherever it's planted in the South. Cabbage, more than almost any other crop is dependent on the quality of the seed for success. No matter how good your soil, how well you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed isn't the right quality you make a failure to a greater or less degree. You can't be too particular about the quality of the cabbage seed you plant, and if there is one thing that we are more careful about than any other it is with our cabbage seed crops. Every head that is planted out for seed purposes is carefully inspected by one of the great cabbage experts of the country and, unless it is right in every respect, it is not planted. Our first, last and all-the-time idea in cabbage seed is "right quality," and every buyer of Hastings' Cabbage Seed get the very best seed that money and experience can produce. We have only one grade---the very best that can be grown---and the buyer of a 5 or 10-cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100 pound lots. Cabbage is the most important of all the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every truck farm and finds a place in almost every Southern home garden, and we can't impress on you too strongly, first, that you ought, if you want to be successful, to plant the best cabbage seed; and second, that Hastings' Cabbage Seed is just the quality to give you right results.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage Also

In our last catalogue we printed an illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97½ pounds. This interested Mr. D. D. Cowan of Hancock Co., Miss., who sent us the photograph of what he did in Mississippi with the Hastings' Cabbage Seed. Mr. Cowan writes us that his crop of cabbage went through two months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both mighty good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make a good, solid, saleable or eatable head of cabbage to every plant when treated right in any of the Southern States. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's largely a question of right seed, and right cabbage seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South comes where seed is bought from merchants and small stores. You can't afford to plant any but the best and the best is never found in country stores.



William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock Co., Miss. Weight of Cabbage 50 Pounds.

Hastings' Big 4 Cabbage Collection

The following varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch, have been known for years as "Hastings' Big 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gives an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late, for everyone who plants it. Since we began offering our "Big 4" we have added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, making it more popular than ever. At full catalogue prices these five packets of the five best varieties of cabbage would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents, postpaid. In buying our "Big 4" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering Hastings' "Big 4" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's good value for the money and you can't get Hastings' Seed anywhere but from Hastings. Don't wait expecting to go up to your merchants at planting time and get them. They won't be there. Hastings' Seeds are never put in boxes to be sold on commission. You should order direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know just what you are getting---the BEST.

Hastings' "Premier" Cabbage Seed

It will ALWAYS "Head Up" for You All Right

Every pound of every variety of cabbage seed sold by us is what is known as "Premier Brand" seed. Nine years ago we began special work in cabbage seed with the end in view to get quality in cabbage seed superior to that sold by any one. We succeeded and named our cabbage seed "Premier Brand" Stock. It was first in quality then and it's first in quality now. We except no seed house when we say that we have the best and most carefully grown cabbage seed in the United States. Every pound of it is strictly pure American grown seed. Every ounce of it is grown from heads that are inspected and passed on by the greatest cabbage experts in this country. Every head passes under this inspection, and has to be practically perfect before it is replanted to produce the seed for us. In a nutshell that's why Hastings' Cabbage Seed is superior to that of houses that charge often \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pound. It couldn't be better if we charged you \$10.00 per pound. The truckers and home gardeners have found out by actual experience just how much better it is, and that's the reason 50,000 acres of cabbage were planted with Hastings' Cabbage Seed in the South in 1909.



A single head of our famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market-gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed.

Premier Brand

Remember, every packet, ounce, or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us of every variety is "Premier Brand" Seed, the very best that can be grown.

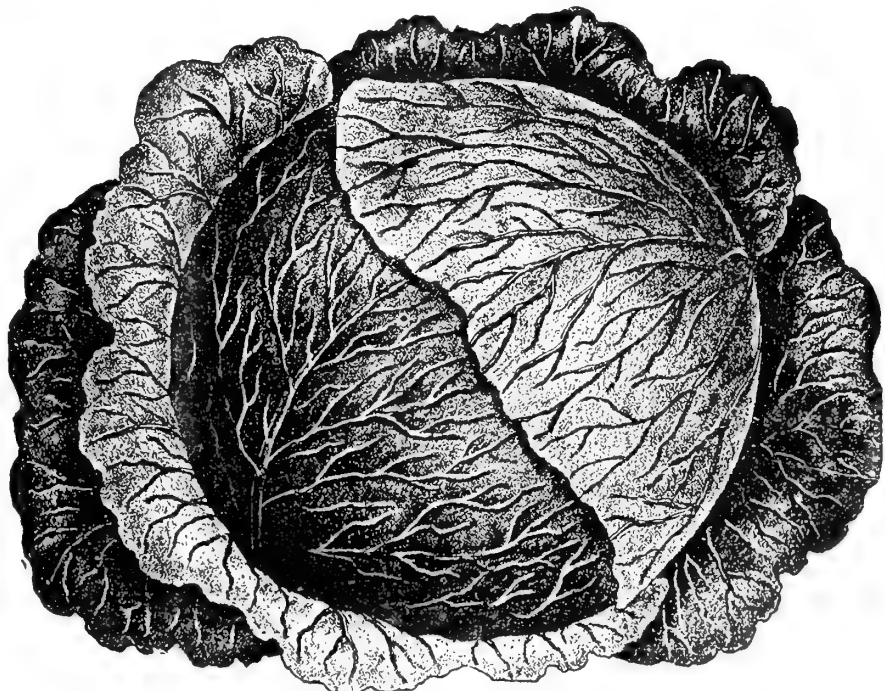
OUR ALL-HEAD EARLY

Our strain of the "All-Head" Early is the finest in existence for a medium-sized, early, flat cabbage. See the picture (on this page), reproduced from a photograph of a single head of "All-Head Early" grown by one of our market-gardeners near Atlanta. We think you will agree with us that it's a cabbage that's hard to beat. It's an extra early flat head variety. It's a sure header with half a chance; well named "All-Head," as it has few outerleaves. One week earlier than the famous old Early Summer. You will be pleased with it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

This is the earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold it for the last eighteen years in every State in the South, and it is planted every year by more people than any other cabbage, with the possible exception of Surehead. It is adapted for both spring and fall planting; for shipment, near-by markets and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size, well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender, and when rightly cultivated scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. It is well adapted for spring planting in all the South except South Florida, where fall planting only is advisable. It is a first-class variety for July and August planting in the lower half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana for maturing in late fall and early winter, as well as for August, September and October planting in Florida and Texas.

Premier Brand Seed. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Sure Crop. The Largest Early Flat Cabbage.

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage



Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage

Hastings' Florida Drumhead Earliest and best of all Drumhead varieties for the South. It has stood the test of 16 years' planting in the South and is always a favorite for either market, shipping or home use. Resists both heat and cold. Short stemmed, medium early. Grows compactly and leaves turn in as shown in the illustration. Large, solid and well flattened on top. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Alpha, Earliest of All A small almost flat variety, maturing 10 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield. Of dwarf growth and can be set 12 inches apart in row. A sure, firm header. Best extra early. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage (See also Illustration on Page 18)

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the large Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half or two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than the Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage, and makes a splendid first early cabbage for family use. **Premier Brand Seed.**—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

THE REASON WHY

At the end of last season we found that several thousand of our customers of former years had not ordered. We wrote to them to find out why we had not received the 1909 order from them as we expected. With the exception of the few who had quit gardening the almost invariable reply was "we delayed ordering until it was too late." Most of them went up to their store and bought "commission box" seeds and had more or less of a failure in their gardens.

There is only one answer to such an excuse, even if most of them expressed themselves as sorry their neglect led them into losing out in 1909. **Do it now.** At the first chance go over this seed catalogue and make out your list. Send in your order as early as possible. It will come right back to you as fast as it can come and you won't be taking any chances on your garden in 1910. **Do it now.** Make out your order and send it now. You are always safe when you do it now.



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage.

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

This is the variety shown in the illustration on page 18 as grown by Mr. Cowan. Our best variety of large Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, and a first-class shipper. It is a good variety for planting anywhere in the South to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter and spring. There is no variety equal to it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not however detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. For an all-round valuable variety for the gardener it can not be excelled. Plant it this spring. **Hastings' Premier Brand Seed.** Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

STANDARD WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Green Glazed, Solid South, Charleston Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Large Early York, Extra Early Express, Early Etampes, Early Spring and Blood Red Erfurt. Each packet 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60 postpaid. You can't buy best quality seeds for less money.

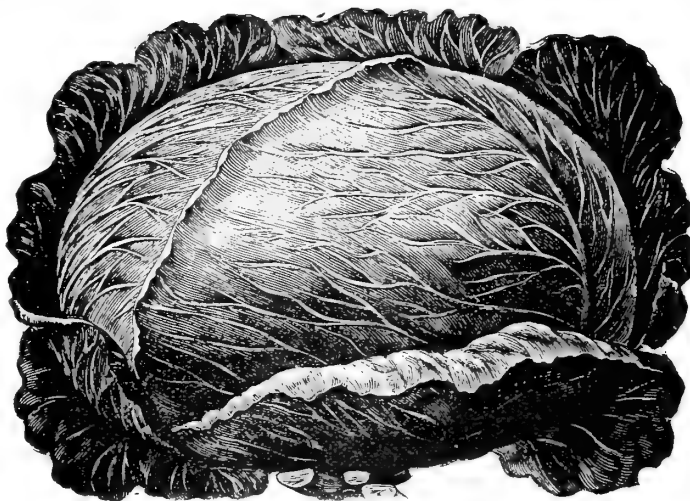
Hastings' Genuine Surehead

We have sold a great many thousand pounds of seed of our Genuine Surehead Cabbage during the past twelve years, and it is today the most popular cabbage for main crop that we have on our list. Our special strain of Surehead (**Premier Brand Seed**) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety, and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. It's good for spring planting everywhere, and one of the best for summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in fall and winter. It's hardy, a good keeper and a good shipper. Invaluable for the home garden and one of the best for market. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead Cabbage in it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Early Summer A popular early flat cabbage, coming in 10 days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Very uniform in size and shape, round, flattened and solid. Has small outer leaves and stands close planting. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch An old time favorite and standard for planting in the South, especially in family gardens and for nearby markets. Medium size, round and flattened. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.

All Seasons As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drouth well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage.

Succession "Succession" is largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost 10 days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Succession is a good variety and a favorite in many parts of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. We furnish you the highest grade obtainable in seed of this variety. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.

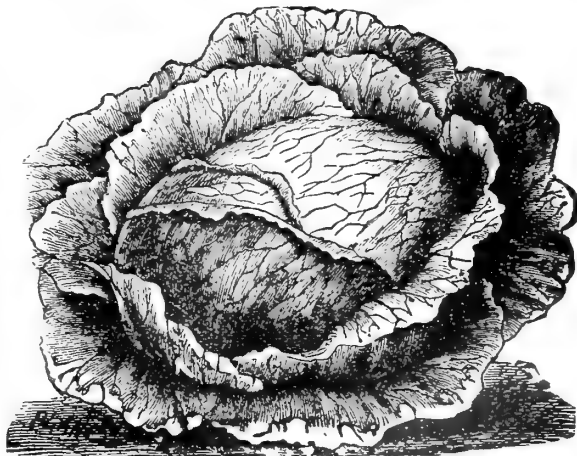
Stein's Flat Dutch A splendid strain of Early Flat Dutch cabbage that is a favorite with Texas market gardeners. A heavy yielder. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, thriving well in thin soils and exposed situations. Heads medium size, very firm and hard. A splendid cabbage for late planting. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Hastings' Emerald King A superb early cabbage, Now a recognized standard variety in many parts of the South. Early, flat, solid and of medium size and a sure header, giving splendid crops even in the hottest weather, as it does not burn or blister easily. Weighs 5 to 8 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.

Twice As Much For Same Price

Clarence O. Kaiser, Fayette Co., Texas, writes: "Thanks for promptness in filling my order. They arrived yesterday and are better than I expected. You give about twice as much for the same price as I can get here and from what I have seen of your seeds growing in several of my friends' gardens, I know the quality is O. K."



North Carolina Buncombe Cabbage

Succession Cabbage.

North Carolina Buncombe A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Packet 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy The tenderest and richest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. A. most as hardy as kale. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

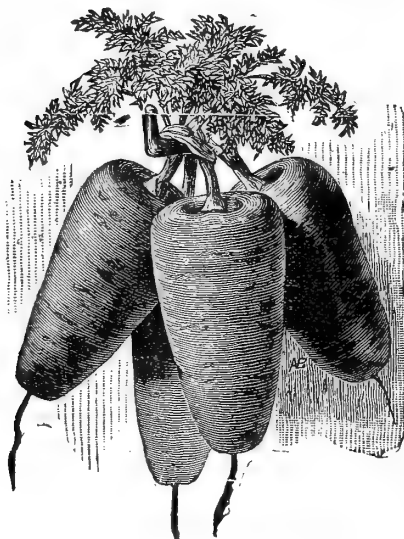
Almost everyone knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care and a well cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield, you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

\$200.00 Garden Value

Few of those living on the farms realize the real value of a good garden. The city man realizes it all right when he stops on his way home, goes down in his pocket and pays 10 to 15 cents per quart for tomatoes, 10 cents for a quart of snap beans or peas, a head of lettuce, a small bunch of beets or turnips; 25 cents for a fair sized watermelon. What it costs the city man from \$100.00 to \$200.00 cash money a year, is yours for the use of a small piece of ground, a little labor and a dollar or so spent for seed. The garden plot is the best paying piece of ground on the farm if it's planted with the right quality of seed.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

THESE PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE



Chantenay Carrot

Improved Long Orange

Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Oxheart or Guerende

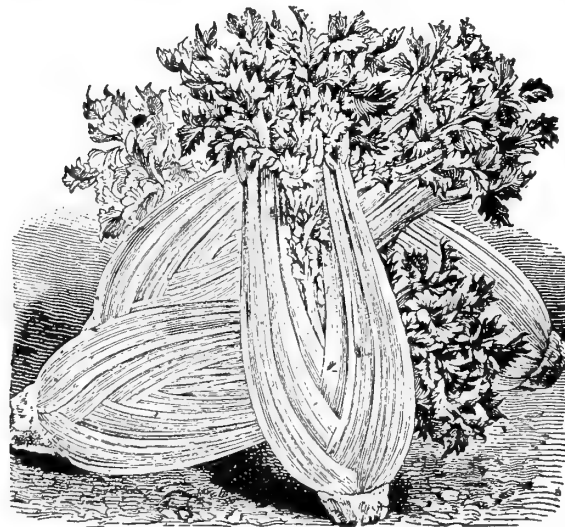
This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Large White Belgian Carrot—For Stock Feed Only

The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of our most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Southern or Georgia Collard

This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing the winter as far North as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery

Culture

Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups.

Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when trees are starting out. Make several sowings about a month apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida sow seed in September, October and November.

Chantenay

This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Red St. Valery

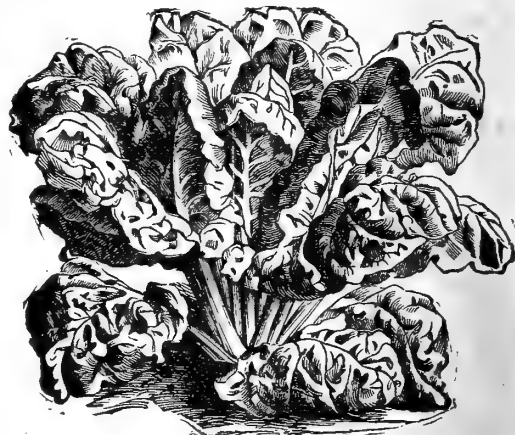
Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drouth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Half Long Scarlet

A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Danver's Intermediate

Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



Georgia Collards

COLLARDS

An old-time favorite and standard by all over the South. It is well adapted to every Southern State, and is a species of cabbage which is not only very hardy but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and, later in the season, a fairly good head. It is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting them 2 feet apart in row. Cultivate like cabbage.

New White Head

Originated from Buncombe cabbage. In cold wet winters it forms firm heads. Superior to the Georgia collard. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

CELERY

Cannot be matured in the South in summer. Sow seed in April, May and June for maturing in cool fall months.

Savannah Market

Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower, and will make a satisfactory crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mexican Solid Celery

Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume—Giant Pascal

Old, well known varieties, preferred by many planters. Each: Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Celeriac

or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Golden Self-Blanching—French Seed

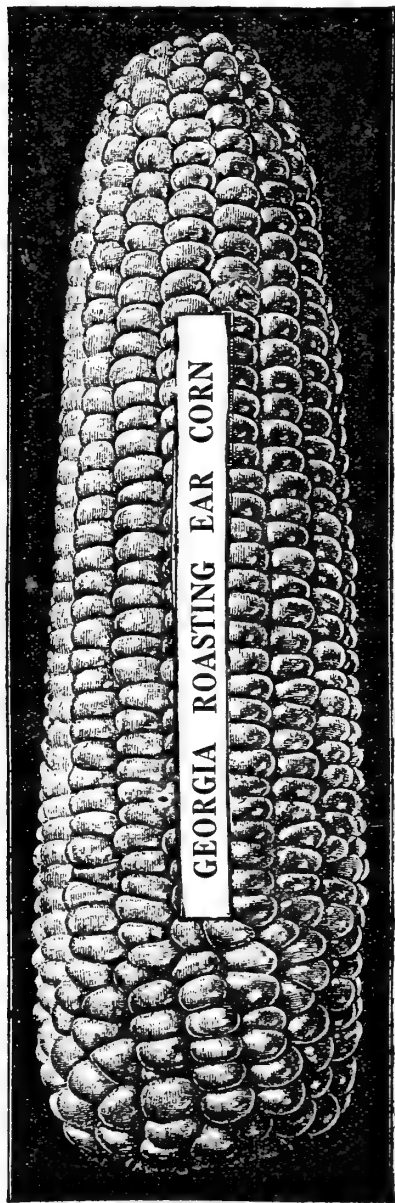
A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. French seed crop almost an entire failure. We import seed direct from originator. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.50.

Hastings' Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn

Sweet and Sugar Corn can be grown successfully in the South, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. It requires either richer ground or higher fertilizing than the field varieties. These conditions given you will have no trouble in growing it successfully, and the finer quality you get makes it well worth giving it the extra cultivation.

Culture The grains of Sweet Corn are shriveled and can not be planted quite as early as the field varieties. Leaves on the trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Drop 5 or 6 grains in each hill and thin out afterwards to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil. A continuous supply should be arranged for either by planting early, medium and late varieties, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 10 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn, and no family that appreciates the best in quality can afford to be without at least a small patch of Sweet Corn.

Georgia Roasting Ear



If you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn, something that will put good sized corn on your table in about 60 days from planting, this is the variety you want. It's a whole lot better than the Adams' Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair sized ear of fine market and table appearance and is of fine flavor. On rich or well fertilized ground it makes 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high. You won't be disappointed if you plant our "Georgia Roasting Ear" for an early corn. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Hastings' Prolific Corn A splendid variety for use as roasting ears. Fully described and illustrated on next to last page of cover. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Field Varieties of corn will be found fully described and prices given on pages 50, 51 and 52 of this catalogue.

Country Gentleman Leading growers all declare this variety to be the best quality of all varieties of sweet corn. Our own experience and that of several hundreds of our Atlanta gardeners confirm this opinion. It is one of the finest flavored and makes from 3 to 4 good sized ears to the stalk when properly cultivated. Grains are small, much shriveled, but very deep. Cob very small. It matures in mid-season, just after Yexo, and just before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with these two varieties make a splendid succession for family use, all of them being strong, productive growers, tender and of finest flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Yexo Sugar, Earliest Good Sweet Corn

The earliest, true sweet corn for Southern planting. Our own introduction; combines earliness and productiveness with the finest flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk; the ears being well filled with tender, sweet kernels. We recommend Yexo above all others to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

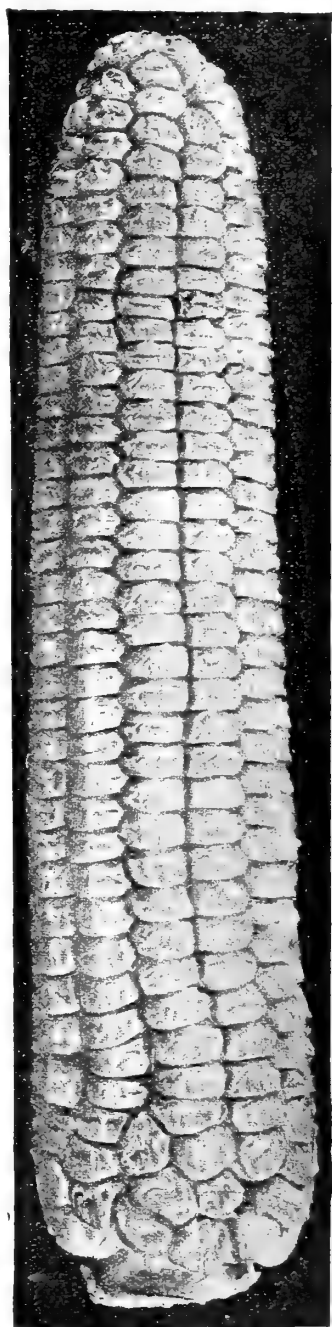
Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation it produces 3 to 4 ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong. Grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. This variety holds in good eating condition longer than any other and is adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Black Mexican Late, dark grained variety of finest quality for home use. Less subject to attack of bud-worm than other varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Adams' Extra Early Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any other variety. It is naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given high cultivation it will prove a failure. When properly grown it makes ears of fair size. Its greatest value is to the market gardener to bring in ahead of other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Adams' Large Early Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but 10 days later and producing much larger ears. Hardier than any of the sweet corns and can be planted earlier. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Extra Early Adams, lacks the fineness of flavor found in the sweet varieties, neither are they sure croppers unless given the highest cultivation. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Monarch White Rice Pop Corn Standard white grained variety with slender, round pointed grains. Hard and flinty, popping finely. Let the children have a patch of it this year, furnishing them corn to pop during the long winter evenings. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25 by express.



Yexo Sugar Corn

Cress

Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Corn Sa'ad or Fetticus

Large Green Cabbage—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Chervil

An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for salad. Sow it broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Hastings' Cucumber Seed

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes a little warm. If planted before this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it in each hill. Plant eight to ten seeds in each hill, and when plants are well up, and have the rough leaves formed, thin out to four in each hill. Cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils, and one inch in light or sandy soils. The soil which covers the seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them, and they should be watched closely. If insects appear dust the young plants with "Lice Killer." (See Page 27.) It is the best insecticide we have ever used. Keep the plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run well, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that may appear. Fruits should be picked off as soon as large enough for use, for if they are left to ripen and go to seed the plants cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf coast, August and September plantings will be found profitable for shipment.

* HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE FINEST EXTRA DARK STRAIN

For several years the cucumber growers of the South were in trouble. The cucumbers wouldn't hold up in color. We at once set to work to obtain a deeper, darker color in the Hastings' White Spine and we now have the finest cucumber on earth for anyone who wants a dark green White Spine Cucumber, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumber reaches the markets in Northern cities. The color is all right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average large size and under good cultivation produces no small or imperfect fruits. The skin is hard and holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh, plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory by both market and home gardeners; a source of profit to the trucker who ships. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound \$1.25; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid \$10.00.

Improved Long Green A favorite in the South. Fruits extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color till well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness and fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they are fine for pickling. Good for planting at all times from early spring to late summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cents; pound \$1.25.

Early Fortune Cucumber This is a recent introduction and is much liked by market gardeners in certain parts of Florida, as a variety for shipment to Northern markets, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. Early Fortune is of a deep green color and don't show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking after reaching markets North. It's of good shape, regular growth and an extra dark green color seldom found. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid, 10 pounds not prepaid, \$12.50.

Early Frame Popular early variety for home gardens in the South. Medium size, good for slicing, and, in its smaller stages, makes an excellent pickling variety. Good for home use and nearby markets only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.10.

Giant Pera A distinct variety from Asia. Fruits grow to extra large size, sometimes up to 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin is thin while the flesh is unusually thick, the fruits producing but few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. They are crisp and brittle, and have a very mild flavor. Especially good variety for light, warm soils. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Seed Crop Short

and prices on Cucumbers are higher than usual.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber

This variety is a strong, vigorous grower. Vines attain twice the length of the common varieties. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased threefold. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine green color; the flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is very prolific, and the fruits being raised well above the ground, never suffer from wet weather or insects; vines are proof against mildew and continue bearing till late in the fall. (See illustration.) Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.



The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain of Hastings' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use.

Our Everbearing Cucumber

This variety has proved very useful on account of its everbearing character—notice habit of growth in illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early; then the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all sorts in cultivation. A single vine will exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth; the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the right size for pickling. They are remarkably solid, with few seeds, and of very fine quality both for slicing and pickling. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Chicago Pickle This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety over the country. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Green Cluster Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



A Single Plant of Hastings' Everbearing Cucumber

Useful Gourds

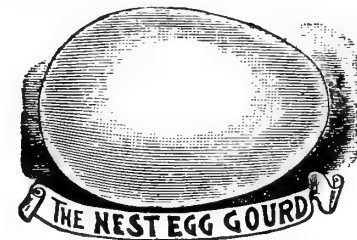
One packet each of four useful varieties on the farm—25 cents; postpaid—Sugar Trough, Japanese Nest Egg, Dipper and Dishcloth Gourds.

Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results.

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets soap dishes, hens' nests or water dishes for poultry. Packet, 10 cents

Nest Egg

This small white fruited variety will give you a



plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruit will be too large. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dipper The variety from which the long handled dippers are made. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dishcloth A most valuable gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed and the sponge-like interior can be cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. Packet, 10 cents.

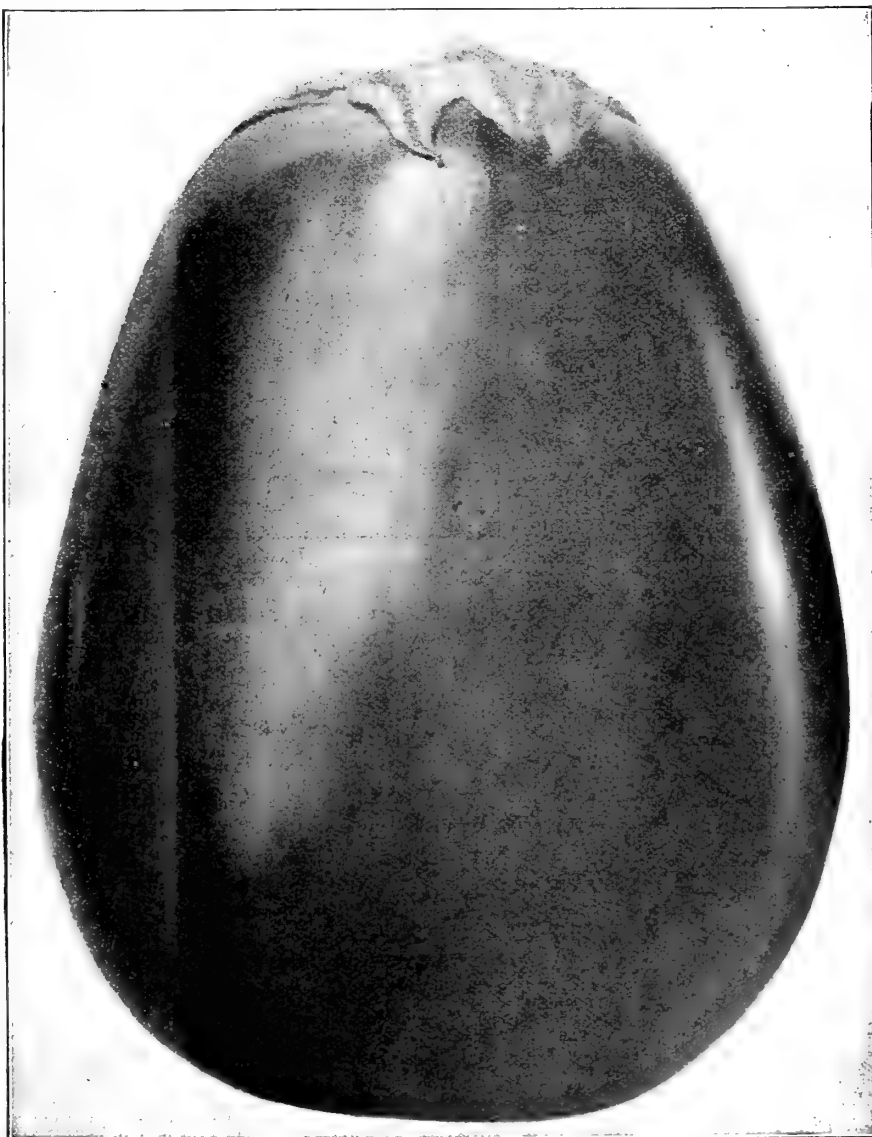
Eggplant

In Florida and the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds in January and February. In this latitude the hot beds should be started between February 15th and March 15th. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence the necessity of artificial heat early in the season. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping them free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for a fall and early winter shipping crop.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 16 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Early Long Purple Very early variety, suitable for family gardens only. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long and of good quality. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

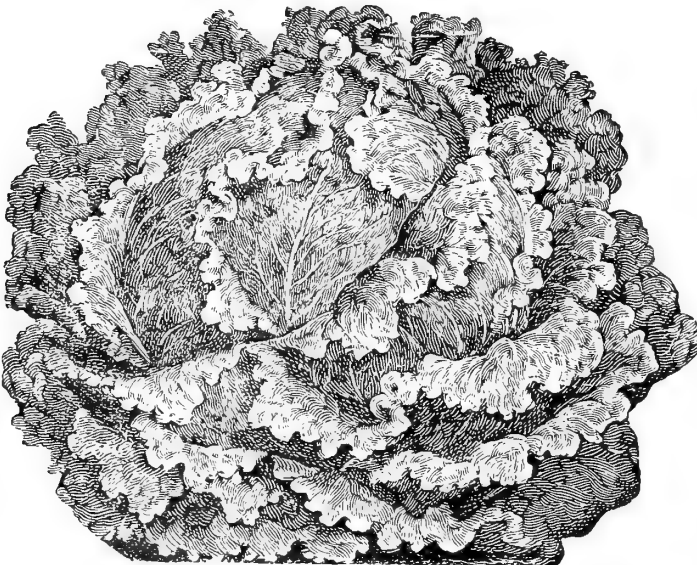
Hastings' Lettuce Seed

Lettuce is one of our great specialties and two varieties that we introduced, **FLORIDA HEADER** and **DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE**, are now standard varieties in every Southern State. Our lettuce seed is grown for us in California by the best Lettuce Seed grower in the world and our crop is personally inspected during each growing season by our Mr. Hastings, so as to insure having nothing but the best.

Culture In this latitude (Atlanta) the seed can be sown in earliest spring, and sowings at intervals of two weeks should be made up to May 1st. Sowings can also be made in August, September and October for fall and winter use. In Florida and the Gulf Coast country sowings should begin in September and continue at intervals until February. The crop for shipment to Northern markets is sown between November 1st and December 15th. For market use plant the heading varieties exclusively. These will also be found best for home use in most parts of the South. Seed can be sown in beds in January and transplanted to open ground by March 1st if desired. For open ground sowing, plant the seed thinly in drills as soon as ground can be worked in the spring. When well up begin thinning out until the plants are 8 to 10 inches apart each way. The soil should be rich and mellow and fairly moist. The size and quality of lettuce depends almost entirely on an unchecked, rapid growth.

Big Boston The standard market garden and shipping variety, grown almost exclusively in some sections. Extra large, round, firm-heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is pure stock and is unexcelled by that from any seed house regardless of higher price. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, \$5.00.

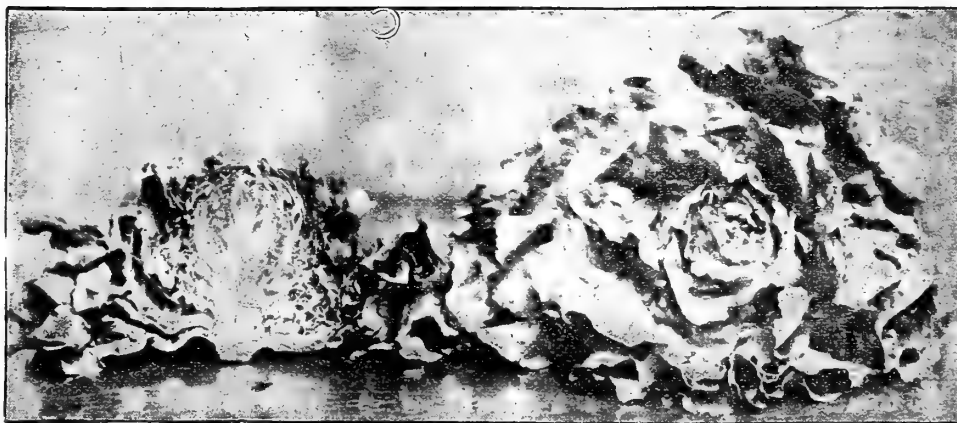
HASTINGS' SEEDS SUCCEED



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce, Fine for Spring

Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

One of our own introductions and especially valuable for home gardens and nearby markets in all parts of the South. We have known instances where single heads have weighed four pounds each. Heads always large and solid, usually weighing from two to three pounds. Leaves are very crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Outside leaves are light green; inside almost a pure white. It is resistant to hot weather and has but little tendency to run to seed. Fine for spring planting in all parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.



Hastings' Florida Header Lettuce—Stands Both Heat and Cold

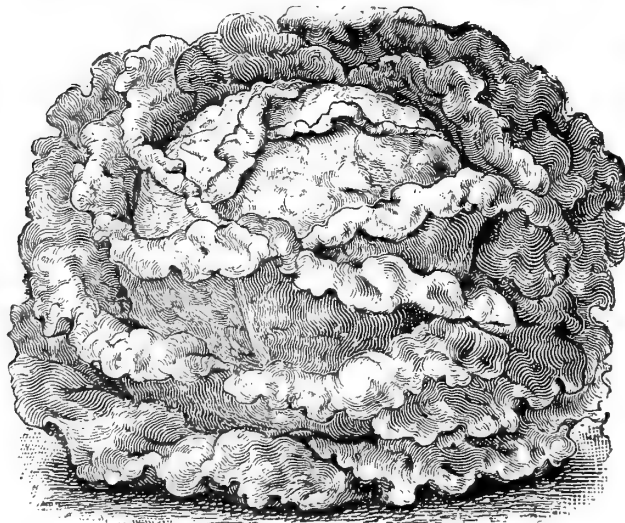
Well-Known Lettuce Grand Rapids, Golden Gate, Denver Market, Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction, Prize Head, All Year-Round, Salamander, B. S. Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos, B. S. Tennis Ball. Each—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Hastings' Florida Header Florida Header is one of the favorites. It stands the test of time. We have sold it for 14 years and it is now recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads. It's a large variety, heading quickly, and is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. It is crisp and tender and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it holds up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. You make no mistake in planting Florida Header for either market or home use. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, \$5.00.

California Cream Butter Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

New Lettuce, Dixie Hard Head In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. In recent inspection trips he has been more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as the shipper. Tests of it have been made here in Atlanta, and it clearly shows its superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed in the spring. On the California farms every head has to be cut before it will throw seed stalks.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply very limited as yet. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Our Great California Cream Butter Lettuce

Iceberg Lettuce

One of the most beautiful varieties we have ever grown. Very ornamental as well as being an exceedingly crisp, tender variety, growing a long time before running to seed, being equal to Florida Header in that respect. Known as a "crisp" leaved variety, and is a hard header. Splendid for open ground planting or for forcing under glass in winter. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely

Iceberg Lettuce.

up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25 postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

The plants are quite hardy and seed may be sown in drills as early as the ground can be worked in good condition. When well started the plants can be set out like cabbages, 6 to 10 inches apart in the row.

Early White Vienna—The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green. They are of a delicate cabbage-like flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

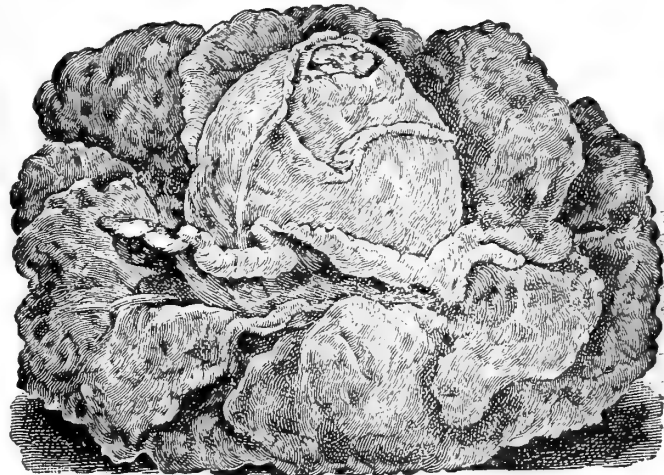
ENDIVE A hardy salad plant similar to lettuce. Sow in open ground thinly in drills as early in spring as ground can be worked, thinning out afterwards to 8 or 10 inches apart. When good size, leaves should be tied up to blanch centers properly. **Early Green Curled** is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

LEEK The culture of leek is very similar to that of onions and should be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked.

Large Carenten—The broad, flat leaves grow to large size, and stems are proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches in length by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Kohl Rabi



Hastings' Superba—The Great Big Lettuce.

Hastings' Superba Lettuce A most beautiful, solid, large heading, heat-resisting variety. It is superb. Outside color light green, becoming more yellow toward the center. Heads large and solid, and for crispness and tenderness it is perfect. Its heat resisting qualities are wonderful, standing for a long time in the hottest summer sun without running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Dandelion Improved Large Leaved—Sow in spring in Central South; in Florida in October and November. Does best in partially shaded location. Sow thinly in drills and thin out to 6 inches. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later.

Early Green Curled—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine, curly leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

KNOXEM---Our Bug Killer That Kills

Destroys Leaf-Eating Bugs and Cutworms

"KNOXEM" is effective on all insects which cut the leaves, such as the striped potato bug (which is so destructive to potatoes, eggplant, etc.) the cabbage worm, the harlequin bug (found on cabbage and collard), beetles (destructive to beans), grasshoppers, crickets, and many other forms of bugs and worms. For cutworms use "KNOXEM" as follows: Before setting plants in field, or after planting seed and before plants are up, take wet cabbage, turnips or collard leaves, dust one side of the leaf with "KNOXEM" and place them about the field or along the rows 15 or 20 feet apart each way. Be careful to place the dusted side down. Do this in the late afternoon, or in cloudy weather, and you will have no trouble with cut worms.

It Sticks to the Plants

No insecticide on the market sticks like "KNOXEM" Try it yourself. Take a shingle or a piece of board and dip it in water. Then dust one side of it with "KNOXEM" and the other side with any other form of dry insecticide. Rap the shingle on the edge three or four times. Now notice how much "KNOXEM" has stuck to the shingle, and how little of the other insecticide has stayed on. You will find that the "KNOXEM" has formed a coating of powder over the surface, and if there was any bug which had the habit of eating shingles, he would be dead mighty soon after tackling that particular one. Let the shingle get thoroughly dry, and then rap it again. You will find that "KNOXEM" will stay there, while the other insecticide will come off clean. The same thing happens when "KNOXEM" is dusted on a leaf wet with rain or dew. It is there to stay. No other insecticide made will stay on the plants like "KNOXEM."

Goes Twice as Far and Distributes Better

It goes twice as far as other insecticides. A pound of "KNOXEM" gives almost twice the bulk of any other standard insecticide. That means that a pound of "KNOXEM" will cover twice as much surface. Every ounce of "KNOXEM" is effective. It distributes better than any other insecticide. Most insecticides are so heavy that they are difficult to distribute evenly. "KNOXEM" is both heavy and light. It is heavy enough to get right down in the cracks and crevices of the leaf, and has a peculiar lightness that gives a perfect distribution.

Very Easily Applied

It can be dusted over the plants by being shaken over them from a coarse cloth, or put on by a bellows, atomizers, powder guns or in any way you find easiest. Apply when there is no wind and plants are wet with dew or rain. Dust the plants thoroughly. Wherever "KNOXEM" strikes a wet leaf it sticks, and whenever a leaf-eating bug strikes "KNOXEM" he dies. The man with the family garden, or the man with 50 acres in truck both need "KNOXEM." In applying, dust it on very lightly. Don't use too much.

EXPRESS or FREIGHT SHIPMENTS ONLY on KNOXEM and PLANT LICE KILLER

Our Plant Lice Killer

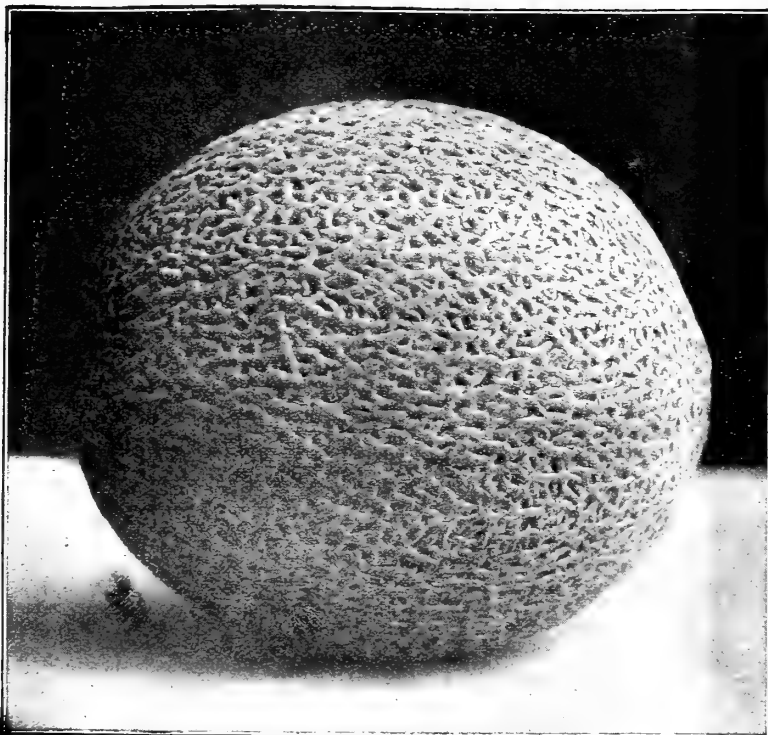
The plant lice or Aphides are not leaf-eating bugs and require a special insecticide which is known as "PLANT LICE KILLER." Knoxem is for leaf-eating bugs and is not effective on the plant lice or aphides so destructive at times to young vegetable plants, such as cabbage, melons, etc. When the lice appear on the young plants dust thoroughly with "LICE KILLER."

PRICES BOTH KNOXEM and PLANT LICE KILLER

3-pound package, not prepaid, 85 cents; 5-pound package, not prepaid, 50 cents; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, not prepaid, \$1.00; 50 pounds, \$3.75.

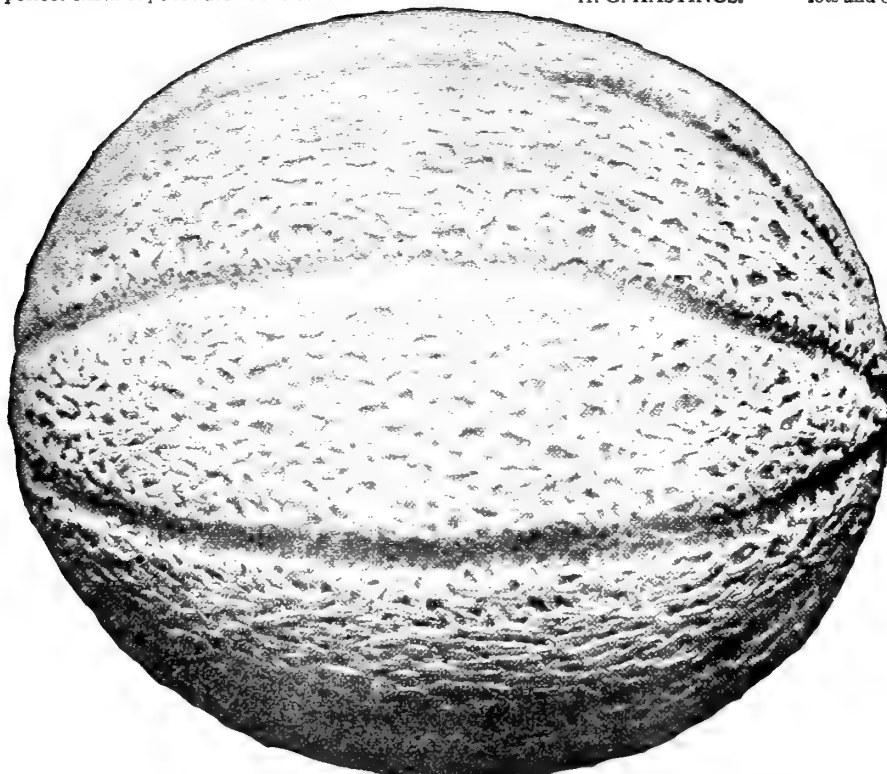
To any express office reached by the SOUTHERN EXPRESS Co. we will ship a 3-pound box, charges prepaid, for 60 cts., a 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 85 cents; a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, charges prepaid, \$1.45.

To any express office on the line of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Companies we will send all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound box, charges prepaid, 60 cents; 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 90 cents; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, charges prepaid, \$2.00.

**Hastings' Special Eden Gem Rockyford**

A Personal Statement I spent a portion of last summer in the Rockyford, Colorado, cantaloupe growing district, making a full investigation of the various strains grown there. Without going into detail I want to say to you that the "Eden Gem Rockyford" shown above is the best there is to be had for the shipper. Its regularity in size, perfect netting and very small seed cavity makes it a perfect cantaloupe for use in the South.

H. G. HASTINGS.

**The Famous Rockyford Cantaloupe**

Cantaloupes or Muskmelons

How to Grow Them

These melons do best in light, warm soils that are well supplied with decayed vegetable matter or humus. Heavier soils can be put in good condition for this crop by previously growing crops of cow peas, rye, etc., and turning the crop under. This not only furnishes decaying vegetable matter, but loosens up the stiff soil, giving the roots a chance to penetrate deeper and resist drouthy conditions. The quality and flavor of these melons depend largely on the conditions under which they are grown. Wet weather makes an excessive growth of vine and deteriorates the flavor.

Plant seed in spring as soon as leaves are well out on the trees. Make hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Put in each hill 2 shovelfuls of well rotted stable manure or compost, working in well down and covering with 3 or 4 inches of fine top soil. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill to make sure of a stand and to allow for injury by insects. If insects are bad dust the young plants with "Plant Lice Killer." When plants have formed rough leaves and are ready to run, thin out to 2 plants in each hill. Work the soil frequently until the plants begin to run, after that pull up weeds by hand. In sections where well rotted stable manure is not obtainable use from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound of some good commercial fertilizer to each hill, well worked in so that the seed when planted does not come in contact with the fertilizer.

Hastings' Eden Gem Rockyford

A perfect cantaloupe for market use and shipment, almost as regular in size as peas in a pod; and thickly netted. So close and fine is the netting that a "slick" melon is almost unknown. Our illustration shows the shape and netting perfectly, this being from a photograph of one of our seed crop melons obtained by Mr. Hastings during his stay in Rockyford last summer. Our seed of Eden Gem Rockyford is grown exclusively for seed purposes. Not a melon is shipped from our crop. Every melon before it is cut, passes under the critical inspection of our representative and if not up to standard is rejected. It is only in this way that we can be sure of the quality of our Eden Gem seed. If you plant our Eden Gem you are sure of what you are getting. You are taking no chances. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid, 10-pound lots and over, not prepaid, \$1.75 per pound.

Rockyford (Original Strain)

The most popular early variety of cantaloupe for the entire South for market or home use. The true type of the original Rockyford is shown by this illustration, and if you are growing for home use or nearby market you will find this entirely satisfactory. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we recommend our Eden Gem, but for all others this original Rockyford is what you want. It's regularly ribbed, well netted, good size and has thick, green flesh of the most delicious flavor.

Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes, and is not the seed from the remains of the Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound, and it is sold to seedsmen every year who are thus able to make "cut prices." If any one is willing to plant "cull" seed he is welcome to buy it elsewhere. We don't buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work of our Mr. Hastings every year saves you from getting trash of that kind, not only in Rockyford Cantaloupe but hundreds of other items in this catalogue. **Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe**, original strain, packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid, 10-pound lots and over, not prepaid, 80 cts. per pound.

Extra Early Hackensack

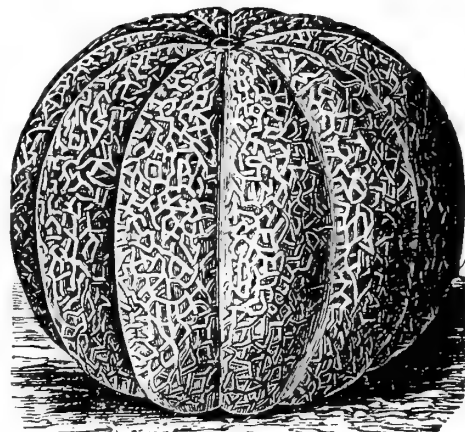
Crop very short. One of the best varieties for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 6 pounds; extra fine quality. Meat thick and rich, spicy flavor, skin densely netted. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Jenny Lind

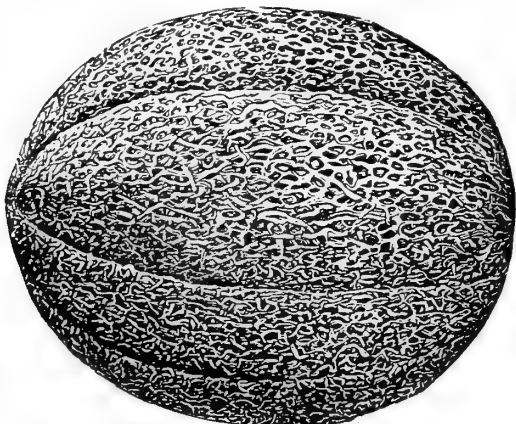
A small sized extra early, most deliciously flavored cantaloupe. Introduced many years ago and has always been a great favorite for family use wherever it has become known. Well adapted to all the Southern States and is one of the most prolific cantaloupes grown. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid,

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe

A splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin. Comparatively early, of medium size, and flattened rounded shape. In flavor it is first class. Very densely netted, in fact its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, and this is an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and the melons are liable to sunscald. Is almost solid, having a very small seed cavity. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties, try Cannonball. It succeeds where other sorts fail entirely. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.



Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe



Ponce de Leon Cantaloupe

Ponce de Leon

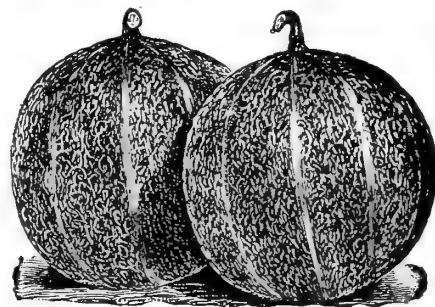
A favorite second early large size melon for home gardens. Flesh is very thick, green and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and densely netted. Skin is green but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Improved Citron Nutmeg

Another of the best flavored, medium sized slightly flattened, early cantaloupes. It is especially good and is noted for its rich, spicy flavor so desirable in cantaloupes. It is a "quality" melon especially desirable for home use and nearby markets. Will not stand shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Montreal Market

One of the largest varieties and the finest flavored and spiciest of all cantaloupes. Requires better attention than



Early Netted Gem Cantaloupes

most varieties in the South, but its superior quality makes it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Netted Gem Identical with Rockyford in every respect except in shape, which is almost globular. Melons very uniform in size, regularly ribbed and heavily netted; are extra early with thick green flesh of the finest flavor. Fine for either home use or shipping. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

The Banquet A splendid melon for the South, of medium size and perfectly round shape. Its skin is densely netted over the entire surface, making it very resistant to the attacks of insects such as the borer; it is prolific and of the best quality. The foliage of this variety is heavy and dense, shading the melons almost entirely and preventing sunscald. It is almost insect and sun proof. It is a most excellent all-purpose variety for the South. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELONS

THE ONLY KIND THAT'S FIT FOR YOU TO PLANT

FACTS ABOUT WATERMELON SEED

Outside of our specially grown watermelon seed there are three general sources of supply of watermelon seed for the seed trade of the United States.

First is seed from Kansas and Nebraska. This seed is grown on rich prairie soils forcing a rank growth of vines and rapid growing, inferior tasteless melons. The growing season is short, a large part of the melons never mature. The seed is saved from everything, big, little, perfect and imperfect, matured melons and half ripe ones with hard centers. Like produces like, and almost in every instance where we have investigated cases of watermelon crops having what we know as "hard centers" the seed has come from seedsmen who obtain their supply from these Western prairie States.

A second source of supply is from the Southern States where crops are grown for seed purposes, but seed saved from everything, large and small, perfect and imperfect. We have seen crops of this kind where seed were being saved from melons weighing not over two or three pounds, most of them diseased and rotten ended. Many Northern houses are using the latter seed and have been for years. They can buy and sell it at a cheap price, but you don't and can't expect to get good melons from seed saved like that. Every cent saved by you if you purchase such seed costs you dollars in your crop grown from it.

The third source of supply is the worst. In Florida and Georgia there are thousands of acres of watermelons planted every year for shipment to the Northern markets. The shipping season is a short one and usually about half the melons produced are shipped, and this part shipped is always the pick of the patch. The small inferior melons, the "culs," are left. After the shipping season is over gangs of men go through the fields and seed is saved from everything that is left. Every melon fit to save seed from has been shipped and seed is saved only from melons that should have been used to feed the hogs.

Hastings' Watermelon Seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes in the South. Every plant is grown from selected stock seed. Our crops are given highest culture. Not a melon is sold or shipped. In seed saving none is taken from imperfect melons or from melons weighing less than 15 pounds. Seed is saved only from the best melons and we feed hogs on what most every other grower gets most of his seed from.

HOW TO GROW GOOD MELONS

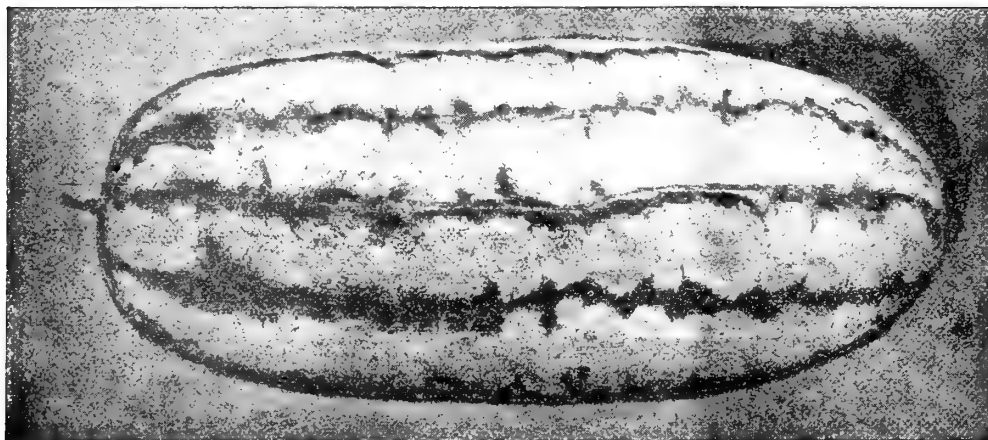
The South is the home of the watermelon, and every one wants to grow them to perfection. There is nothing that can take the place of a large, sweet, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day, and our special strains of Southern grown melon seed should be used in every garden in the South where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in a rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on clay lands or warm sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure. The hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plow deeply and cultivate thoroughly, reducing the soil to a fine condition. By deep plowing we mean 10 to 12 inches. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer spread it to a considerable distance, say 3 feet out from the center of each hill. It is well to encourage this natural tendency to spread the roots. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as near the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 3 per cent.; Potash 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid (available), 8 per cent. This formula has given best results on melon lands. Use from 2 to 3 pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. This should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as soil gets warm in the spring, and succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out after the rough leaves have formed to the 2 strongest plants in each hill. Cultivate lightly until runners come out well into the middles. If large weeds come up, cut them off. Do not pull them up, as it disturbs both the roots and the vines: The vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed. It always injures the crop. When there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. Where extra large melons are desired leave only 1 plant to each hill and only 1 or 2 melons to each vine. Insects are sometimes troublesome to the young plants before they begin to run. Dust plants with our "Plant Lice Killer." (See page 27.)

It is useless to try to grow good melons from any seed except carefully selected Southern grown. If you have Hastings' melon seed you will not be disappointed in your melon crop. Our prices on melon seed are higher than most houses. It is strictly a case of difference in quality. Over half the melons grown in any crop are unfit, in our opinion, to save seed from and we throw them away so far as seed saving is concerned. Our seed will make you good watermelons, worth eating or shipping.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops



Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon

Augusta Rattlesnake

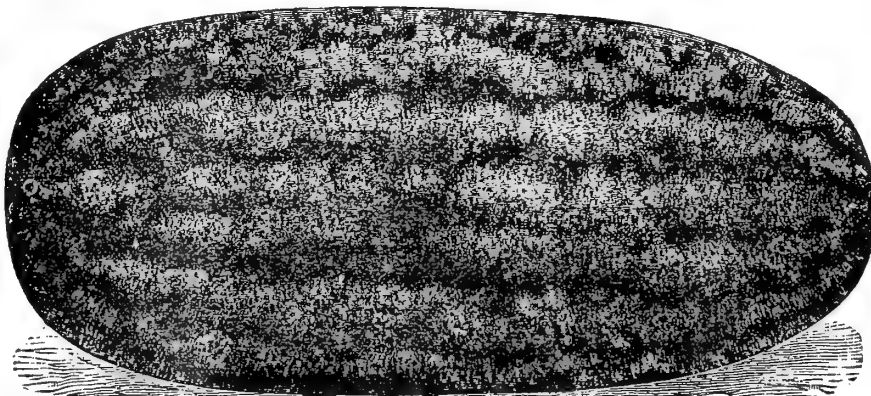
This is the variety that made Georgia famous as a melon growing State. No place in the world produces such melons as the Rattlesnake grown in certain sections of Georgia. No one has such pure seed of the famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection. Every seed of it is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or over and (0 to 70-pound melons are nothing unusual in our crops. If you have been buying seed of "Georgia Rattlesnake" as usually sold you don't know how good the Rattlesnake melon is. The melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you entire satisfaction. We consider "Augusta Rattlesnake" the best second early melon there is. Plant some of it this year. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 10 pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Florida Favorite

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium sized melon, just the right kind for home use and near-by markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Seed white. It stands up well in hot weather, and is one of the surest croppers. Its long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets. For home use it is excellent. Select seed, none saved from melons weighing less than 20 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.

Seminole

Another extra early, fine quality melon from Florida. Long shape, melons both green and gray in color. Size large to extra large and vines very productive. A favorite wherever it is known. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon



A Kleckley Sweet Grown by Mr. Kleckley

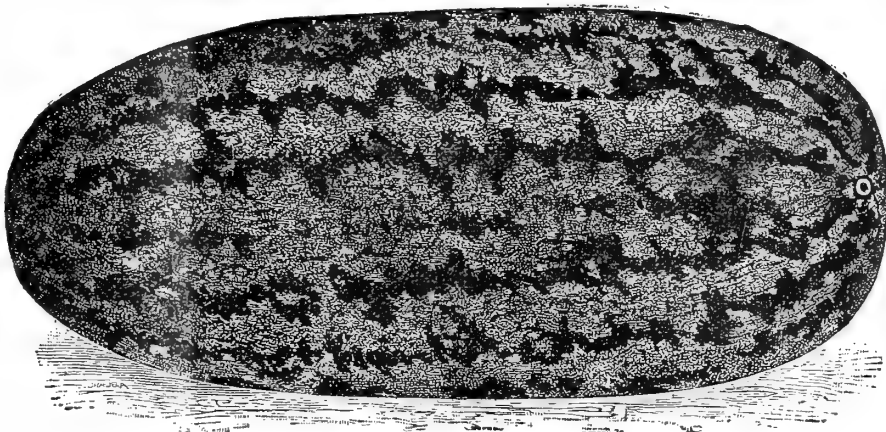
Our Kleckley Sweet

The Kleckley Sweet is one of the most popular early melons grown in the South. No melon has ever before attained such popularity in so short a time for home use and near-by markets. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines are strong and vigorous, and melons are medium to large in size. Oblong form as shown in our illustration taken from a photograph of a specimen melon grown by Mr. Kleckley, the originator. Melons grow from 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches through. Skin is a very rich dark green, making a most handsome appearance. Flesh is rich bright scarlet, ripening up close to the skin, the rind seldom being over a half inch in thickness. Seed white and so arranged as to leave a much larger proportion of heart than in other melons. The rich scarlet flesh is crisp, extra sweet and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. It is, beyond question, one of the best early table melons in existence today. Our seed which we offer is grown from selected original stock furnished by Mr. Kleckley, the originator and greatly improved by us. It is grown here in the South, and seed saved only from selected melons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.

Alabama Sweet, Our Great Southwestern Melon

The True Texas Strain

We want to assure everyone to whom this catalogue goes that we have the genuine Texas-Alabama Sweet and to the best of our knowledge we are the only large seed house that has obtained the genuine seed and grown seed crops of it. It took a special trip to Texas by our Mr. Hastings to get what we wanted in the way of stock seed, but we got it and we can assure you that no one will make a mistake in planting our Alabama Sweet for either home use, market or shipping. It's an all right melon for anyone who wants a splendid combination melon good for any or all purposes. In shape it is almost like the Florida Favorite but averages larger and in its markings resembles that variety closely but is slightly darker. Its general appearance is such that it sells on sight either in Northern or Southern markets. Its eating qualities are of the best. In ripening it is extra early, one of the earliest medium to large size melons we have ever seen. Flesh scarlet, very fine grained, solid and free from stringiness. In most parts of Texas where this melon is well known it is grown almost exclusively for home and market use as well as for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid, 10 pound lots or over, not prepaid, at 80 cents per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon

One of Our Big, Sweet, Juicy Watermelons

Eaten in the middle of a hot summer day will do more towards making you feel kindly toward your fellow man than almost anything you could do. A hot, tired man and a cool, sweet watermelon go together on a mid-summer day as nothing else does. We can guarantee that you will be the hot, tired man next June, July and August, and we know that if you have a patch of melons from Hastings' Seed you will have just the right kind of melons to make you feel satisfied with life after eating them. One of our Augusta Rattlesnakes, Florida Favorites, Alabama Sweets or Kleckley Sweets will just fill the bill next summer. The time to start is now by ordering the right seed.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON COLLECTIONS FOR SOUTHERN HOME GARDENS

HASTINGS' BLACK DIAMOND COLLECTION (7 Packets 25 Cents)

ONE full size packet each of Black Diamond, Kleckley Sweet, Augusta Rattlesnake, Duke Jones, Hastings' Tinker, Florida Favorite and Alabama Sweet, all specially good varieties for the home garden, postpaid for **25c**

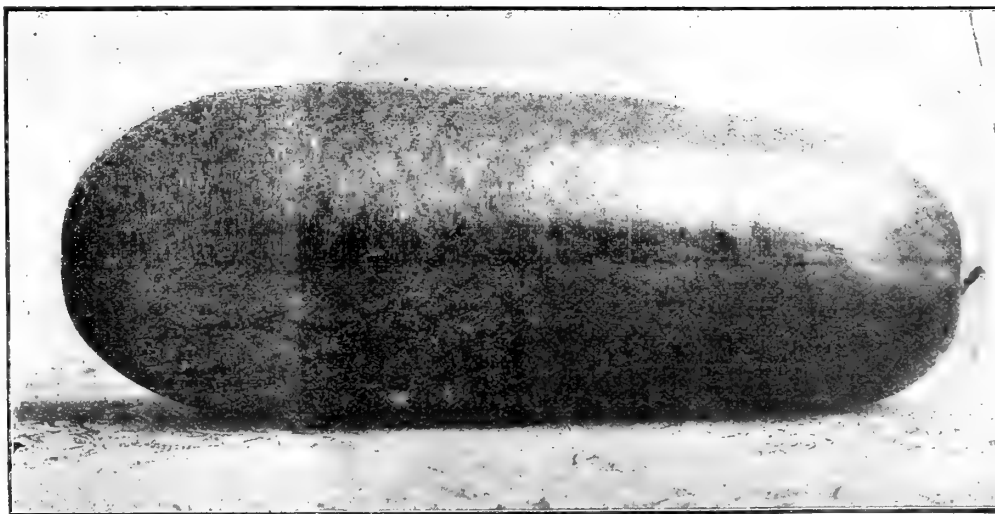
HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE WATERMELON COLLECTION (4 Ounces 25c)

ONE ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker and Alabama Sweet, each one a splendid home garden variety, postpaid, for **25c**

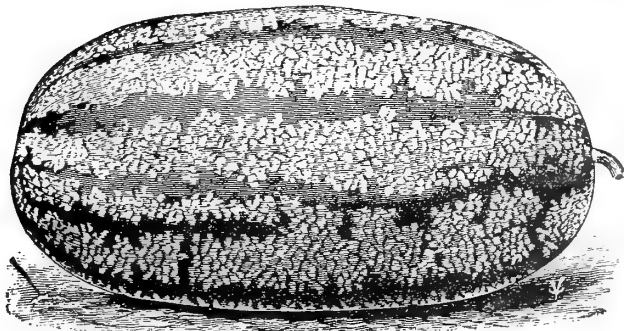
THE WATSON Also being sold under the name of "Tom Watson" Watermelon. We have had this melon under observation for the last two years and we can assure you that it's an all right melon whether you agree with Tom Watson's political views or not. It has the best of eating qualities and it stands shipment as well as the best of shipping melons such as Eden, Triumph, Kolb Gem and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have something that sells on sight in Southern markets at a good price; it stands shipment North perfectly and if you have to eat it at home you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an all right combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15 cents; 1/4 lb., 40 cents; lb. \$1.25, postpaid; 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

THE EDEN Claimed by many to be the best shipping melon in existence that combines long distance shipping qualities with good eating qualities. It's a comparatively new melon but a great favorite in some parts of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, as many as 1,500 acres being planted at a single shipping point in Florida. In appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but has white seed slightly marked with dark edges like Rattlesnake and almost equals that famous variety in eating quality. The largest melon shippers in Florida and South Carolina plant Eden. Pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 25 cents; lb., 75 cents postpaid, 10 lb. lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per lb.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD Immense size, handsome, oblong in shape, flesh bright red and very solid. The rind while very thin is remarkably hard. One of the very best. Pkt, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 85c postpaid.



The Watson, or Tom Watson Watermelon



Hastings' Tinker, Our Sweetest Watermelon

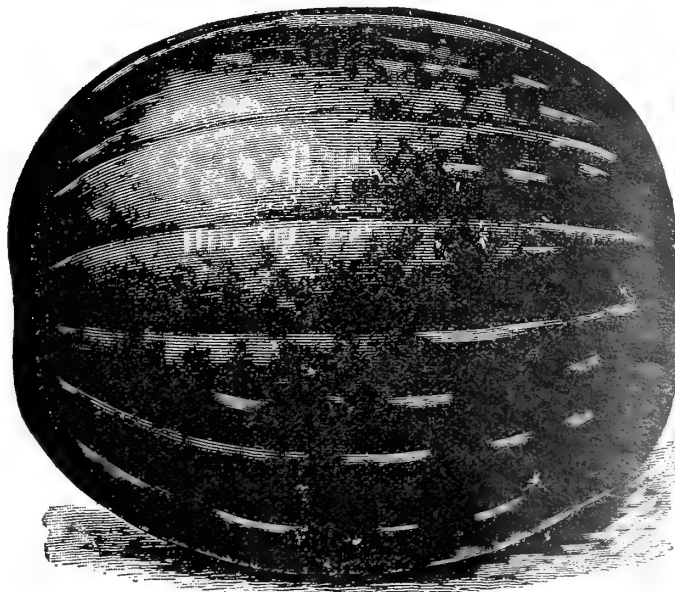
Duke Jones A superb Southern variety originating in north Florida, of good quality and a most popular shipper, far superior to the old Kolb Gem. Has thin, tough, dark green rind; bright red flesh and light colored seed. Eating quality good. Slightly oblong shape and very thick through; very regular in shape and size. Makes fine appearance, ships well in car lots; is early and makes a desirable variety for all Southern growers, especially shippers. Seed saved from melons weighing 20 pounds and over. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Black Diamond

Our illustration, taken from a photograph, is a good representation of this splendid variety on a small scale, but it gives but a faint idea of the beauty of this melon. It is very vigorous, and is earlier than any standard variety. It is immensely prolific, one melon grower loading five cars from five acres of it and then had large quantities of salable melons left. The melons in these cars averaged 34 pounds each. It is no unusual thing to find melons weighing from 75 to 95 pounds in fields of this variety. Melons are of very uniform shape and as good in shipping as Kolb's Gem. The melons are of a deep, glossy green color when ripe, which gives them the appearance of having been varnished. We recommend this variety fully, and you will make no mistake in planting it. Our own Southern grown seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds not prepaid, \$5.00.

Hastings' Black Diamond

54,000 POUNDS That's the size of our Watermelon Seed Crop last year. It takes that much first-class Seed to Fill our Orders.



Hastings' Big Empire State Watermelon

Hastings' Tinker Watermelon

For Home Use and Nearby Markets Only—Our Tinker is the sweetest melon grown, without exception, and should be in every garden in the South. We first discovered this melon in the hands of a local market gardener near St. Augustine, Florida, where it brought double the price of any other variety. We introduced it under the name of Tinker, but several years later we found it in another part of Florida and locally known as "Bradford." Since that time other firms have renamed it several times. It is a melon for home use and nearby markets only. It will not stand shipment even for short distances. Color dark green, heavily striped with lighter shades of green. Rind very brittle, breaking easily. Flesh a bright scarlet, crisp, tender and melting. Its sweetness can not be compared with any other variety. It has a decided sweet flavor all its own and it can not be fairly compared with the taste of other sorts. It has more of the delicious, rich flavor of honey than anything else. Melons are extra early but of rather small size, seldom exceeding 30 pounds in weight. Southern grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Ice Cream or Peerless True White-Seeded. Flavor always good, sweet and delicious; flesh solid and of rich scarlet color, seeds white. Form is oblong, the rind is quite thin and dark green in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



Hastings' Big Empire State If you want to grow the biggest melon, plant our Empire State. You won't be disappointed. In size it is larger than the best strains of Triumph, the original vine grown on rather, poor, dry, sandy soil producing three melons weighing 51, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 54 pounds respectively. It is the very largest, medium early melon ever placed on the market. In shape it is slightly oblong as shown in our illustration and very thick through. Color is a very dark green. Flesh is bright red. It is a strong, vigorous grower; resisting insect attacks and disease and matures in about 100 days in favorable seasons. Seeds white, with slight dark markings. Melons run from large to very large, weighing from 40 pounds upwards; in fact anything less than 40 pounds is a rarity when properly cultivated. It has very few seeds, less than we have ever seen in any other melon. It's all firm, solid flesh. Plant Empire State and you will not regret it. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

AN 85 POUNDER IN TEXAS

"I have been planting your seeds for years and find all of them good. Last year was one of the driest years the West has experienced in a long time, still I raised Empire State watermelons that weighed 85 pounds without irrigation."

W. T. COLWELL, Martin Co., Texas.

The Jones or Philip Jones This big melon originated with the late Philip Jones, of Burke county, Georgia, and is known under both the name of Jones and Philip Jones melon. Color of the skin is a solid, dark green and the flesh is a very bright red, being particularly sweet, juicy and melting and free from stringiness. In shape it is almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons average large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds. Its eating quality is superb. For home use it is very good and for nearby markets it is an easy seller at good prices. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Arkansas Traveler

A large, long, weighty melon; always solid, the edible portion extending within half an inch of the skin. Seed variable in color and small, ripening as an intermediate. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity. Fine for late planting to mature in August and September. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Order Filled Quick

Allow me to congratulate you on your prompt order filling. Just 34 hours from time my order started from Tifton, the garden seed was planted in our garden. S. E. BLITCH, Tifton, Ga.

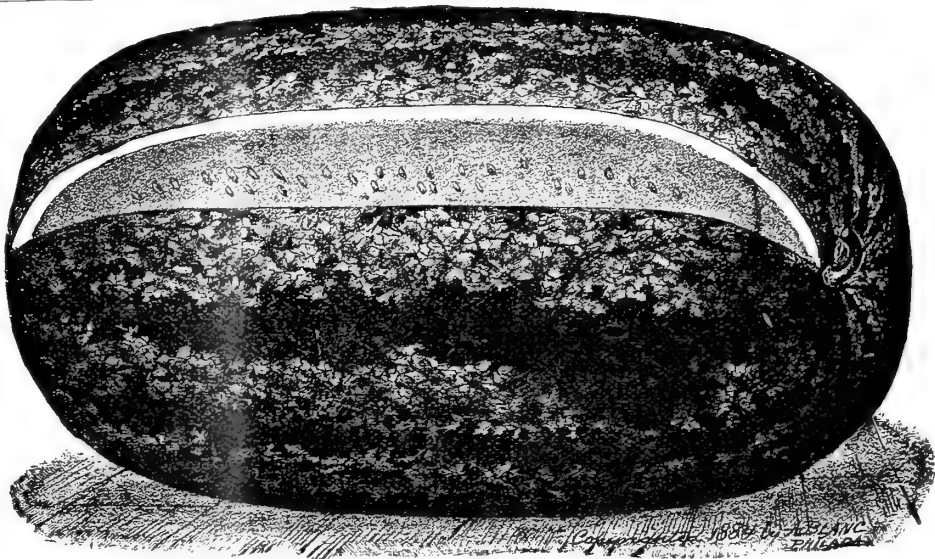
NOTE—Tifton, Georgia is 193 miles from Atlanta.

Augusta Round White

A very early Southern Melon maturing some three weeks earlier than varieties such as Rattlesnake. Earliest home use melon. Rind tender, flesh bright red, sweet, crisp, and of good flavor. Shape round, color of rind almost white. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents.

Georgia Sugar Loaf That old time Southern favorite. Long and greenish white color with crisp tender red flesh and thin rind. Immense size, 60-pound melons being common. Fine for home use and a quick seller in Southern markets. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Blue Gem, Gloussier or Iceberg Really a blue Kolb Gem and sold under all three names. Has all the characteristics of the old Kolb Gem as a good shipping melon and makes a much finer appearance in market. Is of very dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape and has bright crimson flesh and dark seeds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



The Arkansas Traveler Watermelon

Jordan's Gray Monarch Very large, skin a mottled gray color; shape long, flesh bright crimson, sweet and delicious. A fine shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Triumph One of the largest of all melons, the record being 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Grown by many for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cents pound.

Citron—Green Giant For preserves. Do not plant near watermelons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

HASTINGS' GEORGIA GROWN OKRA

Okra or Gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be in every Southern garden. In our seed growing here in Georgia we have developed two splendid varieties which are the best we have ever seen. Our strains of the Perkins' Mammoth and White Velvet are unequalled.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded This distinct green podded okra is by far the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market.

We have greatly improved original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. The pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches; very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.60

Hastings' White Velvet Okra

A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with

medium size, round, smooth pods free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all the white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

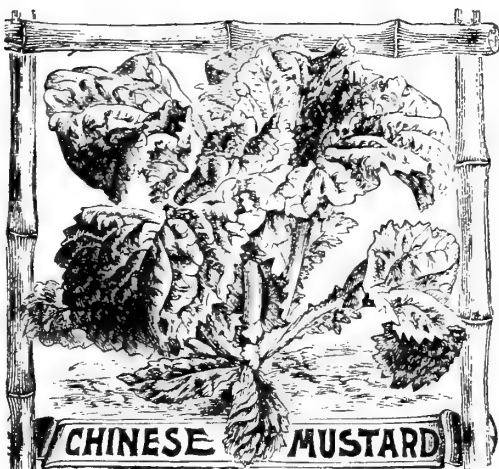
Make
3 Bales
of
Cotton
Per Acre



WHITE
VELVET
OKRA



Perkins' Mammoth
Long Podded Okra



MUSTARD (For Salad)

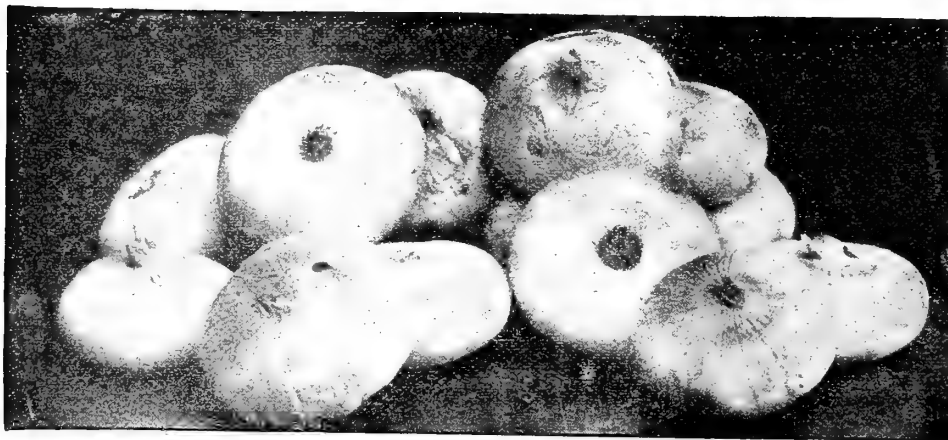
CULTURE—Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from August to April. Very hardy in the South.

Chinese Mustard—(True Stock)—We have sold this variety from China for a number of years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving which is a good representation of it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled—An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; postpaid.

White Mustard—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

The Bermudas, Earliest and Mildest of Onions



BERMUDA ONIONS GROWN FROM HASTINGS' SEEDS

The Crop from which the Onions Shown in the Illustration Were Taken, Netted the Grower nearly \$1,000 per acre

White Bermuda Onions This and Crystal Wax are the standard varieties for market crops. While it is known as "White Bermuda," the name is misleading, as it is really a light straw color or pale yellow. We make this explanation, as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white onion. Our illustration above is taken from a photograph of White Bermudas, less than six months elapsing from the time of sowing the seed to the maturity and sale of the crop. The weight of this group, after being cured, was 8 pounds and five ounces. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax An absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion, with a beautiful waxy appearance. It sells on sight. No onion makes such a beautiful appearance in market. It is simply perfection in appearance. Stock always limited, the true Crystal Wax being a very light seeder. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Red Bermuda Onion Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is pale waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where the red onion is preferred. This variety is very extensively grown for home use and nearby markets. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Good Keepers and Fine R. M. White, Chambers, Co. Texas: writes on Oct. 19th, "I got onion seed from you last year and they make the finest onions I ever saw and good keepers. Have plenty of them now."

More than a million dollars worth of Bermuda Onions are shipped out of Texas every year. Florida, Georgia and Alabama are now growing them in increasing quantities. This big commercial crop was built up on the high quality of **Hastings' Bermuda Onion Seed**. Seed planted in the middle South in March makes fully developed Bermuda Onions in July, the prettiest, mildest onions you ever saw or tasted. You don't have to plant sets. Plant the black seed, cultivate enough to keep the plants growing freely and they will make full-grown onions before you know it and of the very best. So mild that you can eat them raw like an apple and they are delicious cooked. Once you get a taste of a genuine Bermuda Onion you won't want any other in the future if you like mild onions and there is a market in the Southern States for tens of thousands of bushels of them long after the crops from Texas, Florida and other States are consumed.

H. O. Rockley, Leesburg, Ga., writes: "I planted one acre of Crystal Wax and Bermuda White from 2 pounds seed. Sold a carload at 2 cents per pound on track. Not a scallion in my entire crop."

Onions Grown Direct From the Black Seed

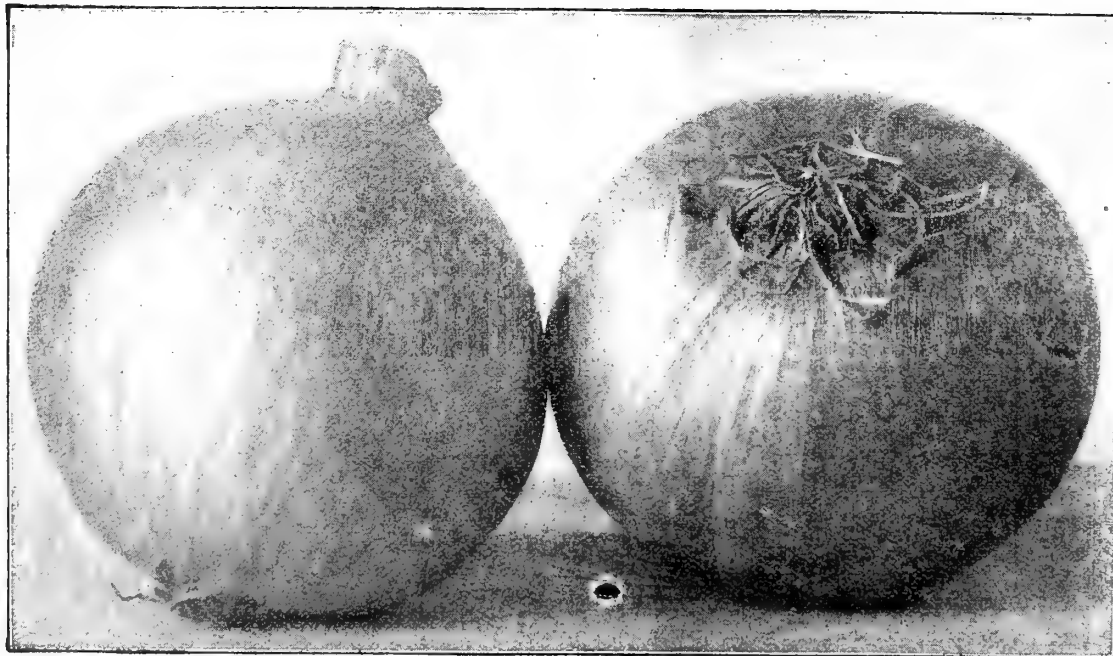
Not the least use in your planting onion sets as you do. Onions from spring plantings are easily grown direct from black seed. If wanted extra early plant seed in protected beds in January and when the size of a goose quill transplant to open ground. If you are not in a hurry plant seed thinly as soon as ground can be worked in the spring and thin out afterwards to about 5 inches apart in the drill. The whole secret of success in growing onions direct from the seed is to keep the plants growing steadily by frequent cultivation. If kept free from weeds and grass they won't die down until fully grown and matured. Full size onions can be grown direct from seed and matured in June and July in the middle South. Onions from seed are always better shaped and better keepers than from seed and with Hastings' onion seed you don't get "thick necks" or scallions.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion

We have a prize-taker Onion of the best American growth, far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine grained, with mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Barletta

Small, pure white pickling, growing small round bulbs about 1 inch in diameter. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Direct From Seed.

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

White, Yellow and Dark Red

3 LARGE PACKETS, 25 CENTS

There are thousands of gardeners all through the South that have wanted a thoroughly satisfactory, large, quick-growing and long-keeping globe-shape onion; a variety that could be grown from seed the first year without the use of sets. In our Three Globe Onions we have something that is just what is wanted for spring planting in all the Southern States except Florida. Our Globe onions are perfection in looks and long-keeping qualities, and are thoroughly adapted to the South. They are in a class by themselves, something entirely distinct from any other variety listed by us. We recommend them to every gardener for spring planting. They will give you entire satisfaction both in quality and quantity of the crop, and their beautiful waxy appearance brings the top price in the market if you sell them. **One large packet each of our three big Globe varieties, Snow White, Yellow and Dark Red, for 25 cents, postpaid.**

Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion

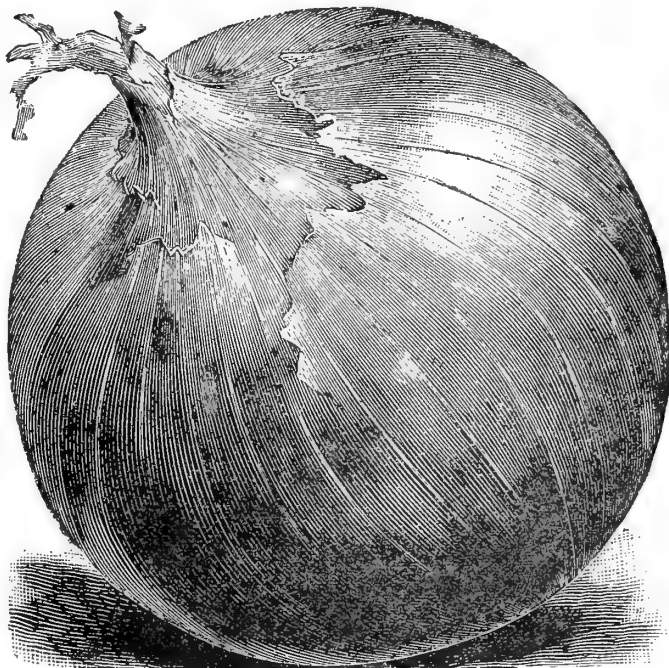
Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. It is a handsome snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild and a first-class keeper. It is remarkably even and uniform in growth and will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on the market. It will bring a top price every time. A more beautiful onion than this can not be grown. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion

This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other red variety of onion. The onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped as shown in our illustration, and of a rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference in them being in the color. The Red Globe is another one that will always bring top prices on the market. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

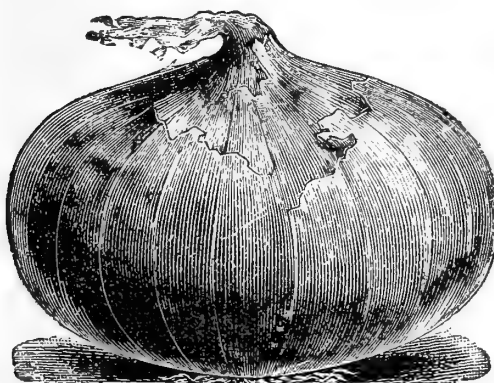
Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion

Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has the distinct globular shape like the illustration, being entirely distinct in shape from varieties like the Globe Danvers and much larger. All our Globe onions are extra large in size and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' Globe Onions

Garden Insurance Planting Hastings' Seed in your garden insures you a good garden so far as seeds can affect it. Insure your garden for 1910. The time to send for the right seed is now. Don't delay and then make a failure by buying inferior seed at the stores.



Australian Brown Onion

Australian Brown This is one of our most popular onions in the South, and is well adapted to the whole South either for spring or fall plantings. This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice American grown seed from the original importation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cts. ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King An immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Is admirably adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh is pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

Giant White Tripoli El Paso or Large Mexican—Large flat, pure white variety. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Earlier than the Wethersfield and somewhat smaller, close grained and a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers

A standard sort and one of the most desirable, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield A leading variety. Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Onion Sets

Largely planted in home gardens for early onions for pulling green. We would again say that full size onions can be grown direct from the black seed. The only advantage in the use of sets is a slight gain in earliness.

White Multipliers

Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, (32 pounds) \$3.50.

Silver Skin Sets

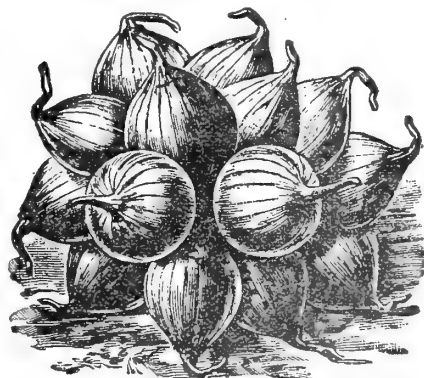
Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents. Peck, \$1.00; bushel (32 pounds) \$3.00.

Yellow Danvers Sets

Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, 85 cents; bushel (32 pounds) \$2.75.

Garlic

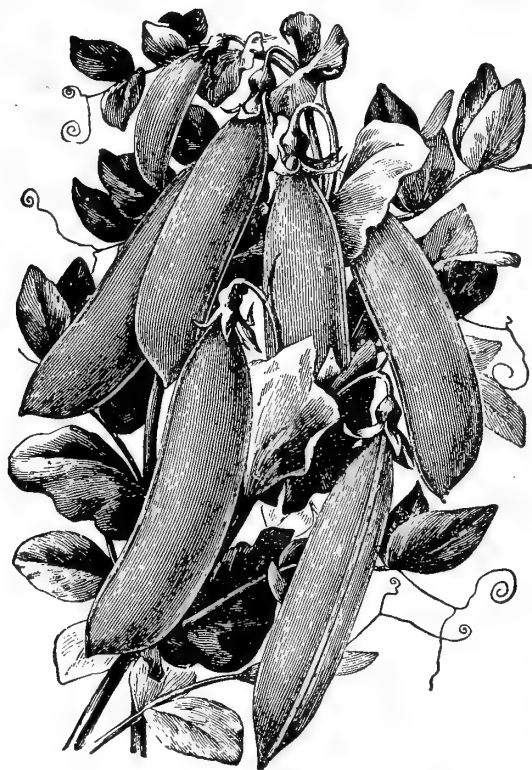
Pure Italian garlic. Pound, 35 cents. Postpaid.



White Multiplier Onion Sets

HASTINGS' GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS FOR SPRING PLANTING

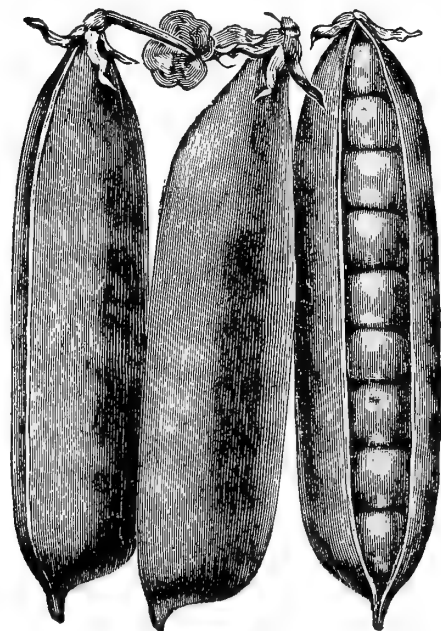
Our prices include postage on Packets, Pints and Quarts of Peas. Pecks and Bushels by express or freight at purchaser's expense.



Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Philadelphia Extra Early Standard and well known varieties of extra early First and Best First of All

10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks until March 15th. After that date it is advisable to sow only the taller growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted in this section until the ground begins to get warm. The wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In the lower South and along the Gulf all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly, 1 quart of seed to each 100 feet, and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean, and as they begin to bloom the earth should be worked up to them. Be sure and make succession sowings every 2 weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing sorts come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms, usually in March. Varieties like Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be planted in double rows 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being rather stiff they will support each other, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, the Marrowfats and Champion of England must be "brushed."

While it is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, yet if extra long bearing is wanted it will be well to open up drills 6 inches deep, plant seed at bottom of drill, cover 2 inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level. It will take them a little longer to come into bearing this way, but you get nearly double the crop when planted deep.

In manuring for peas fresh manure should be applied the previous fall, as fresh manure put on at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few peas. In spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizers. In using commercial fertilizers or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in direct contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.

Hastings' John L.---Our Best Extra Early

Finest and earliest of all extra early peas, either for market or home use. For fifteen years it has held the record against the best strains of early peas sold by prominent Northern houses, and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness, in its class. The John L. is the standard for excellence with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds of bushels of it. The earliest time on record was made by John L. by Mr. C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Fla., who planted one peck of John L. and on the thirtieth day from planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. This is the record for early peas in the United States, and of course was grown under favorable conditions, still it shows what John L. can do with the right chance. Here around Atlanta it is always into market seven to nine days ahead of Landreth's Extra Early, First and Best, First of All, First in the Market and others. For the quickest and best early crop John L. has yet to be beaten. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Alaska Extra Early

Next to John L. this is the best round extra early pea. It follows John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round extra earlies. Seeds are of bluish shade and well rounded out and the fresh peas are almost equal to the wrinkled sorts in quality. A splendid shipper and one of the best for home use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Extra Early Surprise

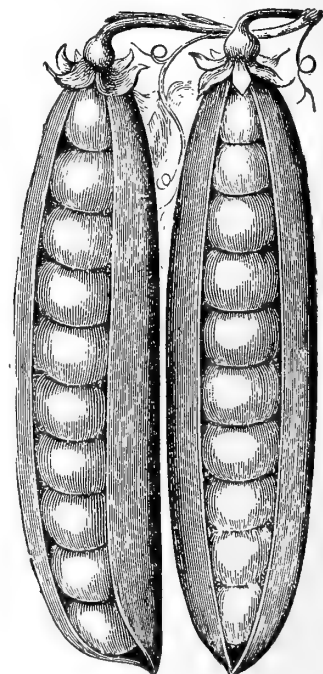
Our new extra early wrinkled pea. It ranks with the earliest; vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing." Its extreme earliness, its sweetness, tenderness and flavor and its heavy bearing qualities make it a leader. See natural size of the pods in our engraving. While the pods are a little smaller than American Wonder, yet the Surprise outbears that famous variety two to one. Don't fail to try a few in your garden this year. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.50.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea

A new extra early wrinkled pea, with immense pods, as large as the Telephone. This pea combines earliness, productiveness and finest quality. It is hardy and can be planted as early as any of the smooth sorts, growth from 2 to 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous, very prolific with pods as large as Telephone and containing 8 to 10 large peas of the finest flavor. Color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which they retain after being cooked. Quality and flavor is delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Our seed supply of this variety is again very short and we can only offer it in limited amounts this season. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.

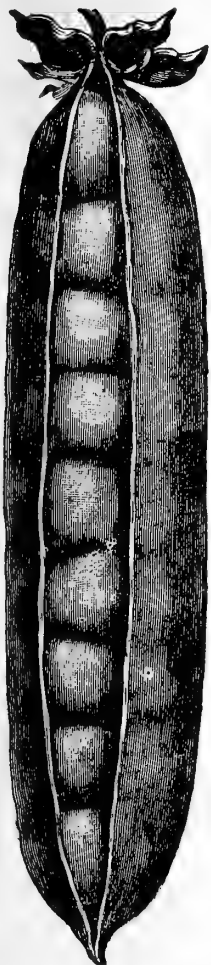
Nott's Excelsior An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled pea, similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger with the same earliness and delicious flavor. The peas are more closely packed in the pods than any other variety. This new introduction is bound to supersede American Wonder, as it is a much surer bearer. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

Premium Gem A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardens. While not as heavy a bearer as some others, its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.75.



Gradus or Prosperity Pea

Second Early and Heavy Bearers



Mammoth Podded Peas

PEA CROP SHORT

Not over a half crop of garden peas this season—hence higher prices.

Bliss's Everbearing Height of vine, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late spring and summer use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

Hastings Mammoth Podded Pea

This pea is the mammoth of the pea family in size of pod in addition to being a heavy bearer of peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when staked or bushed from 3 to 4 feet high, but can be grown in double rows like Bliss' Everbearing if desired, although the yield will not be as heavy as when "brushed" up. Foliage, pod and vine are of rich dark green color, showing vigor and rapid healthy growth. Our illustration shows the exact size of the average pods, both in length and breadth. The pods are closely crowded with large peas of very fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same time as Telephone, making it a splendid variety to follow such varieties as Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy cropping qualities and delicious flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. Packet, 10 cts.; ½ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 45 cts.; postpaid. Per peck, not prepaid, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Hastings' Home Delight Peas

This splendid variety has been planted by many thousands of our customers in past years with the most satisfactory results. It is by far the best and earliest bearer of all the heavy croppers. It's a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early varieties, and while it is enormously productive, still it is of such stiff, stalky growth that it can be easily and satisfactorily grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and the rows run together as soon as they are high enough. In sweetness and tenderness it is unsurpassed by any other variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Peas

One of the best tall growing wrinkled varieties greatly improved by us. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall. Immensely productive, bearing from 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent sugary flavor so desirable in peas. Seed crop this year almost an entire failure. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.

Champion of England Old-time, very tall growing favorite; heavy bearer of finest quality. Wrinkled seed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

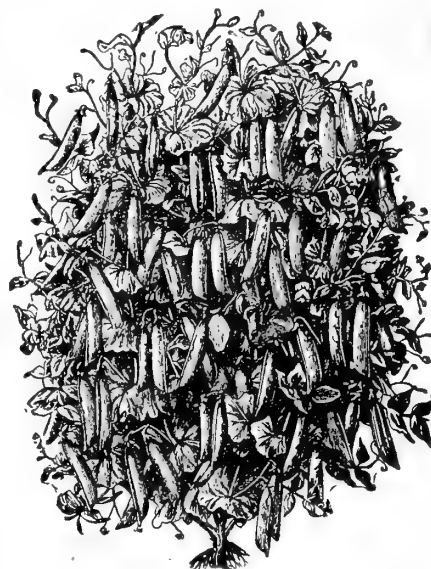
Sugar or Salad Peas (Edible Podded)—Peas eaten in the pod the same as snap beans. We can furnish either tall or dwarf varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Black Eye Marrowfat Old well-known favorite strong-growing varieties for the South. Must be brushed or given support. Each, pkt., 10 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.00 bu., \$3.75.

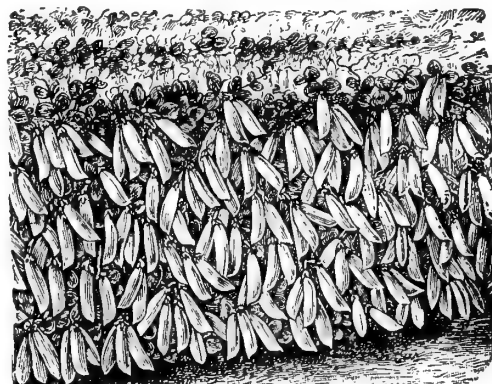
Large White Marrowfat

Small Orders

We like them. When a small order is sent to us it always opens the way for larger ones later. Why? Because Hastings' seeds "make good."



Bliss' Everbearing Peas



Hastings' Home Delight Peas

WHAT SEED-BUYERS SAY

Alabama David A. Hall, DeKalb county, says: "I used your seed last year, both field and garden. I don't think your seed can be excelled."

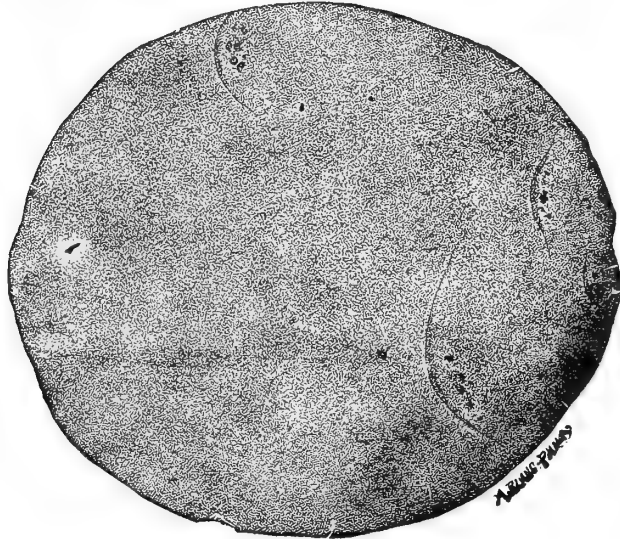
Louisiana W. A. Harrison, Caddo Parish, writes: "Had better luck with seed bought of you than I ever had. I made better cabbage, better turnips, in fact everything did better."

MORE COTTON ON LESS ACRES

We have no apologies to make for talking about cotton as much as we do in this catalogue. Nine out of ten to whom this catalogue goes are not only interested in cotton but are dependent on it as a money crop. The entire cotton product of the Cotton States could be made on one-half the present acreage if good improved seed was used to plant the entire crop. The cost and labor of cultivating fifteen million acres of cotton ground is the price the cotton farmers pay for using poor or common seed—fifteen million acres that ought to be put in bread or forage crops and make the owners or renters independent of the merchant and the North and West for supplies. You can cut your acreage in two and make just as much cotton if you use improved seed. See pages 1 to 11.

Hastings' Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

HARDIEST, MOST VIGOROUS AND PRODUCTIVE OF ALL SEED POTATOES



Bliss' Red Triumph

We are the largest dealers in first-class quality Maine Grown Seed Potatoes in the South, and occupying such a position we want to say a few words about the seed potato supply of the South. Practically all seed potatoes sold South are branded as Maine or Eastern grown, although three-fourths of it is Western grown stock shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities in bulk, then sacked or barreled, branded as Maine or Eastern stock, reshipped to Southern points and sold by dealers as pure Maine grown potatoes. It is profitable to do this on account of the low prices of the Western stock.

It is now a well-established fact that Western grown potatoes planted in the South in the spring yield less than one-half what first-class Maine grown stock does. The Western grown seed potatoes make a splendid growth of top, but very few potatoes. Why this is so we are unable to explain, but the truth of it has been fully demonstrated and is now generally accepted by planters in the South who have had experience. Remember, however, that almost every barrel of Western grown potatoes brought South is sold as Eastern grown, so that one is never sure of what he is getting unless buying from an entirely reliable source. There are also many cars of potatoes of actual Maine growth shipped here that are actually more worthless for planting than the Western seed stock. This is principally composed of the small potatoes and culls of the Maine crop, much of it diseased and scabby stock. This, together with the Western stock, is sold almost wholly to produce dealers and wholesale grocers throughout the South, and sold by them in turn to the retail dealers and merchants. This stock is not fit to plant, but it can be sold at a low price and catches the ones who look only to the 15 to 25 cents per bushel saved in purchase price, regardless of the loss in the crop which results from planting such stock.

All of our seed potatoes are grown for us under contract in extreme Northern Maine by the best potato grower in Maine. These seed potatoes are all selected and grown very carefully and are of a higher grade than any others. They are the best seed potatoes in the country. Any one who has planted Hastings' Seed Potatoes will confirm that statement. Like everything else we sell, it is the very best that can be had. Our prices per barrel are for full quantity (11 pecks), giving a net weight of 165 pounds of potatoes. In figuring on potato prices look out for the 10-peck barrels or sacks usually sold. They are made to cut prices with.

Bliss' Red Triumph---Our Most Profitable Potato

The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine grown seed stock it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drouth to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change, usually advancing later in the season. Present price (January and February), per barrel, about \$4.50. Write for market prices.

WRITE FOR

POTATO PRICES

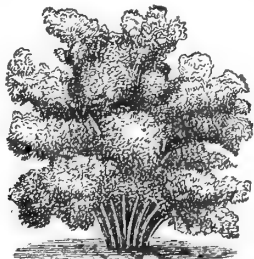
It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels and we will quote you lowest possible price, together with freight rate to your station. Quality and prices will be right.

Hastings' Improved Early Rose

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose that is earlier, larger, more regular in shape and by far the most productive and satisfactory of any strain of Early Rose on the market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February, about \$4.50.

Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Peerless and White Triumph

These varieties carried in stock during planting season. Strictly Maine grown selected seed stock. Each, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25. Write for prices when you are ready to buy.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY CULTURE—Sow in spring and fall in drills 15 inches apart. Keep well stirred and free from weeds. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart. Parsley requires from 8 to 5 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in water 12 hours before planting.

Extra Moss Curled—Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled, is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Double Curled—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; 1/4 pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.

Plain Leaved—Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

PARSNIPS CULTURE—Sow thickly in drills from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida

and along the Gulf Coast sow from September to December for winter and spring crop.
Improved Hollow Crown—The best all-round variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

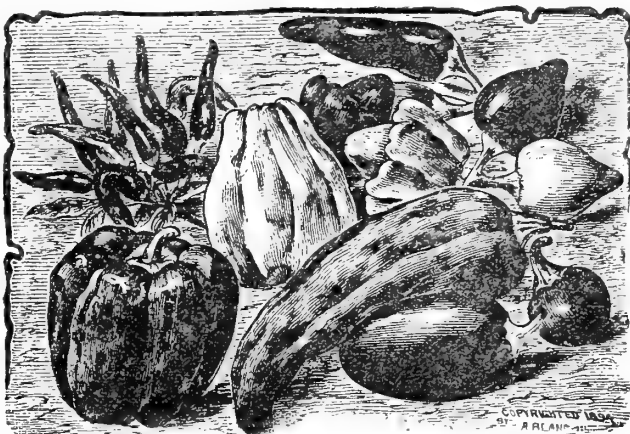
\$150.00 Per Acre from Cotton

Has been made by planters who have used our special highly bred varieties under high cultivation. These varieties will almost always make double the yield per acre that common cotton seed will with the same cultivation and fertilizer. It always pays to plant the best. Read carefully pages 1 to 11 of this catalogue. It will pay.

PEPPERS **CULTURE**—Pepper seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees. This necessitates sowing seeds in hot beds or boxes placed in warm, sunny situations from January 1st to April 1st in most parts of the South. When plants have six leaves transplant to other beds or boxes till all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm, when they may be set in the open in rows 3 feet apart and 14 to 16 inches apart in a row. As they begin to bear draw the earth up around the stems. Sow sweet peppers also in June and July in Florida for a fall shipping crop.

Hastings' Mixed Peppers Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their gardens. With this in view we have made up a mixture of all varieties catalogued by us, hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden, just what you need for all purposes. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment of peppers as in our packets of Mixed Peppers. Packets, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Large Bell or Blue Nose The standard large size, sweet flavored variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. It is sweet and has a very mild flavor; is comparatively early and very prolific. Fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Mixed Peppers. Packet, 10 Cents; 3 for 25 Cents.

Ruby King

One of the leading varieties of sweet peppers for home use and very largely grown by market gardeners for shipping. A very vigorous grower with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger and equally mild. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Hastings' Golden Prize

Large, bright, golden-yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places eaten like an apple for warding off malarial influences. It is said to cure chills and fever. A valuable variety for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Chinese Giant The monster of the pepper family. Single specimens of Chinese Giant have been grown weighing 18 ounces. The plants are of strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth; growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. Our illustration shows about half the natural size of average fruits. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.40; pound, \$5.00.



Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper.



Sweet Peppers—Bell, Ruby King.

Procopp Giant This is a giant of the pepper family in the size of the fruits. In height of vine it is similar to Ruby King. The fruit is extra large—being 5 to 6 inches in length and 3 inches across at the shoulder. Color of fruit is glossy scarlet and the flavor is mild and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

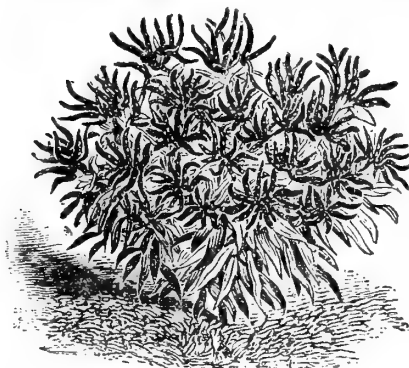
Red Cluster This is one of the most distinct and beautiful varieties we have ever seen—in fact the plants are so ornamental as to deserve a prominent position in the flower garden. The small thin peppers of a most conspicuous coral-red color, are curiously crowded together at the top of each branch. A single branch will bear hundreds of handsome little peppers, which are very hot and pungent in flavor. One plant has been known to bear 1,255 peppers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 90 cts.

RED CHILI and LONG CAYENNE

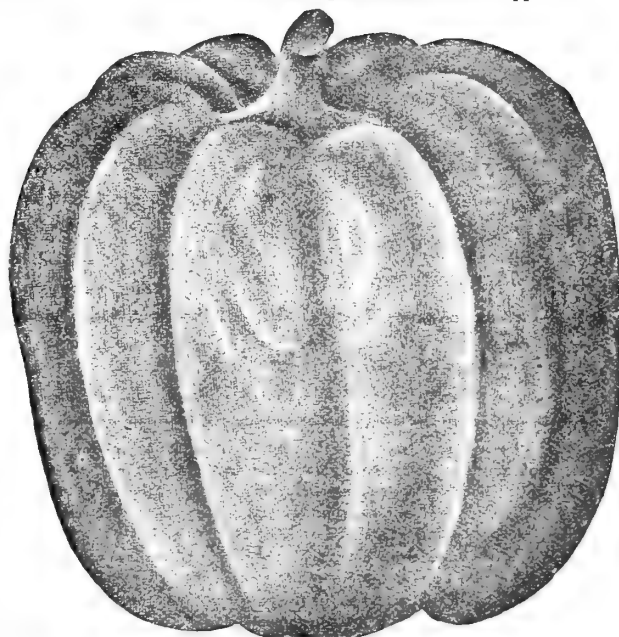
Very hot, pungent varieties. Each variety, pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

300 Strawberries, \$1.50

Prepaid by express to any Southern Express Co. office or \$1.75 to any Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express office. See page 64



Red Cluster Pepper.



New Chinese Giant Pepper—One-half Natural Size.

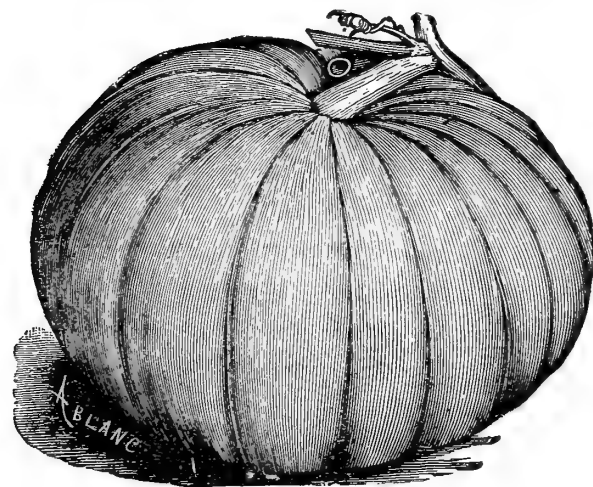
Pumpkins for the South

They ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant pumpkins on the farm in 1910—it will pay you.

CULTURE—Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the pumpkins from vine, leaving three to four inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising.

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? If so, our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. In quality it is good, considering the size. Flesh is a bright golden yellow and fine grained. A good yielder and keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

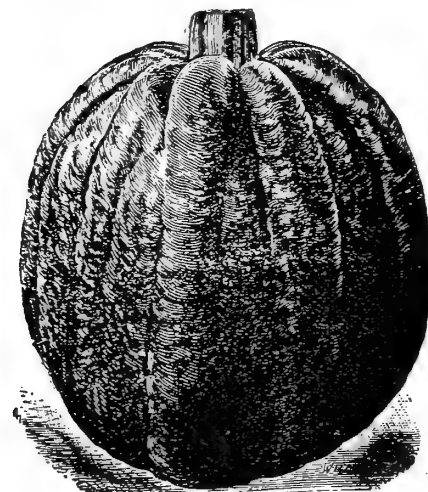
**Our Right Seeds
Make Big Crops**



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin—220 Pounds

Japanese Pie Pumpkin A distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. It is very meaty and solid and in general appearance greatly resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Skin is a deep green striped with darker green, which turns to a deep golden yellow as the fruits ripen. Average weight 12 to 15 pounds; flesh salmon colored and very fine grained. Its quality is unexcelled. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pear shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green. Is hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Becomes a favorite wherever planted and has no equal for making pies and custards. Looks like sweet potato when cooked but has a much more delicious taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



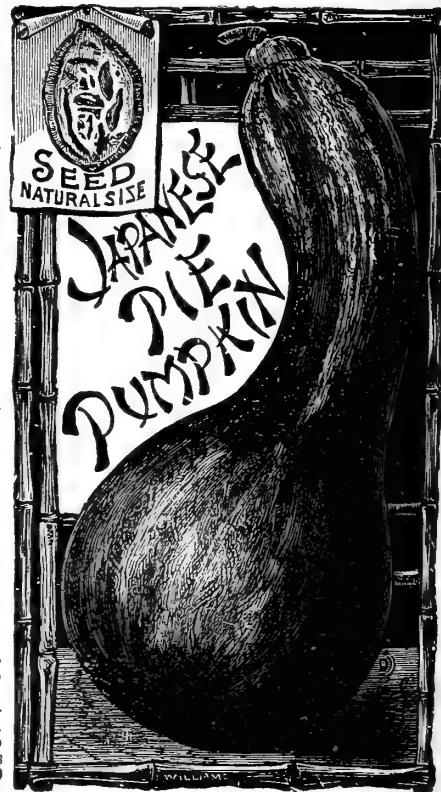
Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Sugar or Sweet This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made; also first class for baking. It is small, being from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is of the finest. It has deep, orange yellow skin and a very fine grained flesh, handsome appearance and a splendid keeper. It is most prolific and can not be excelled as a table variety. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing as it is of a convenient size. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Large Cheese An old time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grain. A good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Southern Field The old time variety of pumpkin. While grown largely for stock feed, it is not too coarse to use for table purposes. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw A great improvement on the old time Yellow Cashaw. The pumpkins are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich, yellow color; solid, fine grained, very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.



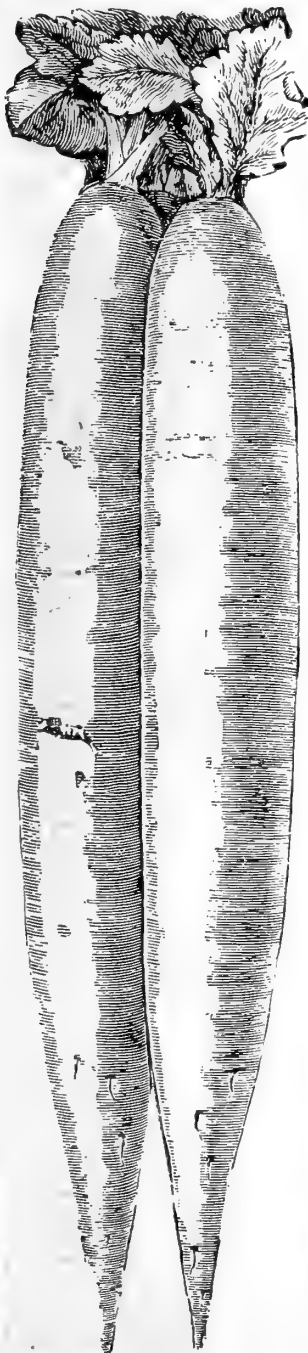
TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE

By buying seeds from us to the amount of one dollar or more from this catalogue you will get, without a cent's additional cost, a year's subscription to that best of all Southern agricultural papers, the Southern Ruralist. We are able to do this by a special agency arrangement with its publishers. We want you to have THE BEST, both in seeds and paper. That's why we make this offer to you. The Ruralist is the only thoroughly practical up-to-date farm paper published in the South. Its editors are real Georgia farmers. They know what they are talking or writing about and every number is full of thoroughly practical Southern farm and garden information. It contains from 24 to 40 pages each issue and will come to you twice every month for one year if you buy seed from us to the amount of \$1.00 or over. There is not one to whom this Catalogue goes that does not need at least a dollar's worth of seeds this spring. By sending to us you not only get full value in the seeds but you also get another dollar's worth of paper without its costing you a cent extra. Full particulars as to the Ruralist on the order sheet. Send now and get two dollars' worth for one. It's the best seed-buying bargain ever offered. You can't afford to be without Hastings' Seeds and the Southern Ruralist on your farm in 1910. SEND us an order to the amount of \$1.00 or OVER and you get both. Do it now.

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for six weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drouth better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.



Long White Icicle

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for the general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

One of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of a quick growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Long White Icicle Radish

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort. Ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass.

The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. It remains tender during the entire growing period, and is quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch.

A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long, white radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

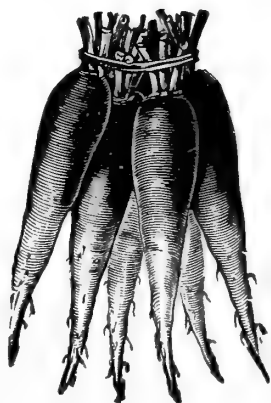
Chartier or Improved Sheppard

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.

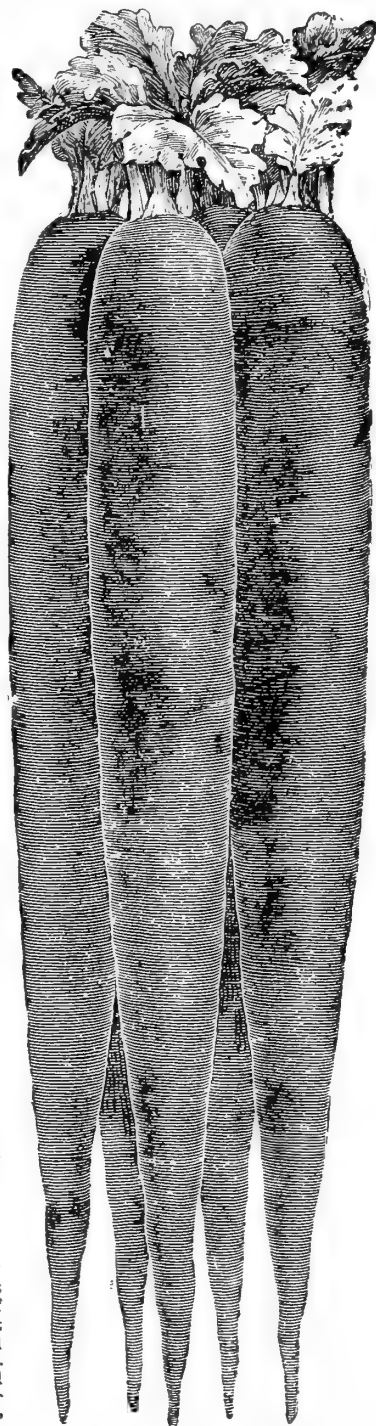
Wood's Early Frame Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

White Strasburg Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish After we introduced this radish several years ago it was renamed "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$1.00.



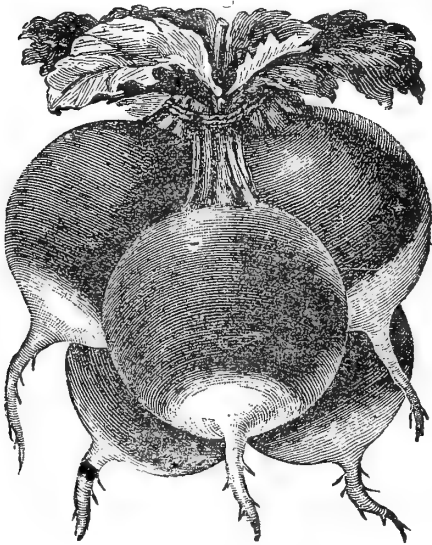
Hastings' Glass Radish



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

Some Flower Seed Free

You will always feel better and happier if flowers are growing around the home. We always do our part by giving one packet free with every order. (See Flower Seed Offer Page 11) Just give Hastings' Seeds of all kinds a chance this year. It will always pay you to plant the best and Hastings' are the best.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

A new radish sure to please you. As shown by our illustration it is between Scarlet Button and Early Long Scarlet in shape. In appearance it is most beautiful, in market it brings the highest prices. In color the skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout. Flesh is a clear white, crisp, tender and free from the pungency so common in many radishes. It is an extra early and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who have planted it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Earliest Carmine, French Breakfast, Phila. White Box

Well-known varieties. Each—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; postpaid.

California Mammoth White—It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

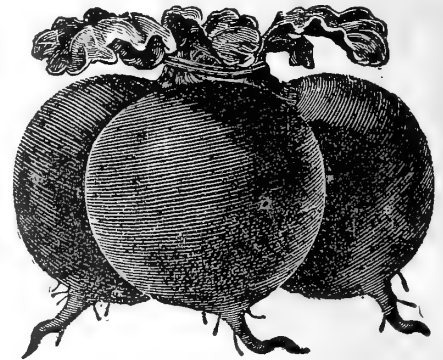
Rosy Gem Radish Also known as White Tipped Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in eighteen days from the time seed was sown. It is also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. It is one of our earliest varieties. Globe-shaped, with rich deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming hollow or pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish

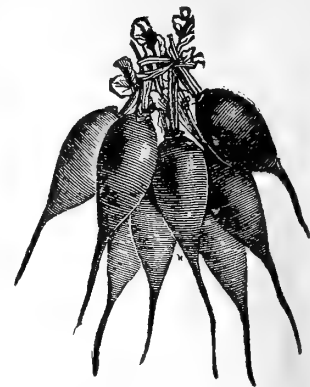
A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

Crimson Giant A splendid variety of early turnip radish of large size. It is a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, a brighter color and twice the size. It will take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size it remains crisp, tender and of fine flavor to the last. It will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on sight. Equally valuable for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

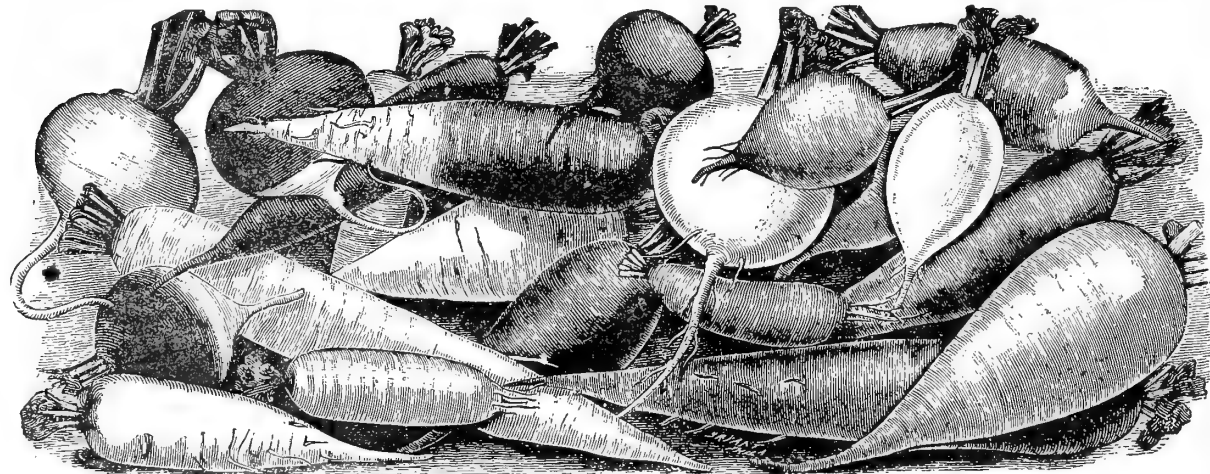
Half Long Deep Scarlet



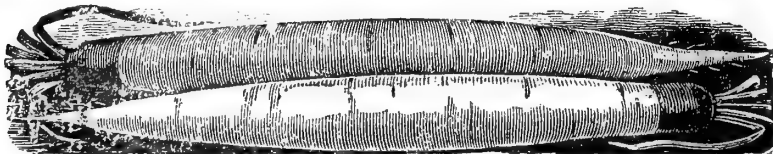
Scarlet Button Radish



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Hastings' Mixed Radishes—One planting for the Entire Season. Pkt. 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents

Hastings' Mixed Radishes Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains some of all varieties listed—early, medium and late; round, half long and long. In one sowing you get a continuous all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow all summer. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

300 STRAWBERRIES \$1.50 PREPAID OF
150 STRAWBERRIES \$1.00 POSTPAID
SEE PAGE 64 OF THIS 1910 CATALOGUE

Summer or Bush Squashes

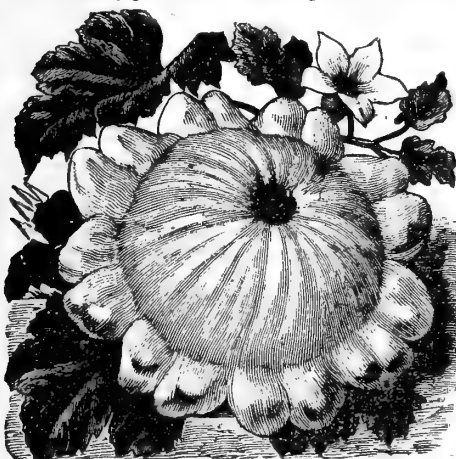
CULTURE—As squashes will not stand frost and cold nights, plantings should not be made until all danger of frost and cold nights are over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties the hills should be three to four feet apart each way. One or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to one or two plants when the rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about one inch. If plants are attacked by insects, dust them with "Plant Lice Killer." Hoe frequently, keeping down weeds and grass, but do not disturb the plants. As the squashes form keep them picked off as soon as they are ready for use. This keeps the plant in bearing longer. Running squashes for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. The hills for these should be made eight to ten feet apart. Hoe frequently, but do not disturb the runners. After the squashes are fully grown they should be gathered and put away in a cool dry place to keep for late fall and winter use.

Hasting's Mammoth White Bush Squash

As shown by the illustration this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early White Bush Squash

to mature, very productive and of light cream color.



Hasting's Golden Custard Squash

It is especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Golden Custard Squash A most valuable variety, which exceeds in size all of the other scalloped sorts, it being nothing unusual to have them attain a size of two feet in diameter when planted on rich, moist soil. In color it is a rich, dark golden yellow. Squashes have smooth skin and are evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. It grows in the regular bush form and is immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Running or Marrow Squashes

These are distinct from the Bush or Summer Squashes. The vines run 10 to 12 feet long, the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight and keep for weeks after cutting. In flavor they are much richer than the summer squash. For fall and winter use they should be planted in June or July. After cutting, store in a cool, dry place.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise—Aromatic seeds are used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing summer dishes. Packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.

Borage—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring and making cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.

Caraway—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Catnip or Catmint—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

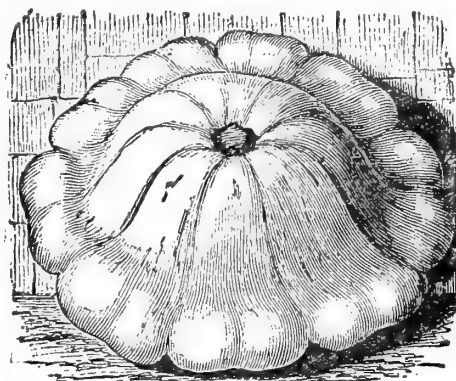
Coriander—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.

Dill—Seeds strongly aromatic and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 5 cents.

Lavender—The common lavender; leaves are used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for their perfume. Packet, 5 cents.

Marjoram, Sweet—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.



Hasting's Mammoth White Bush Squash

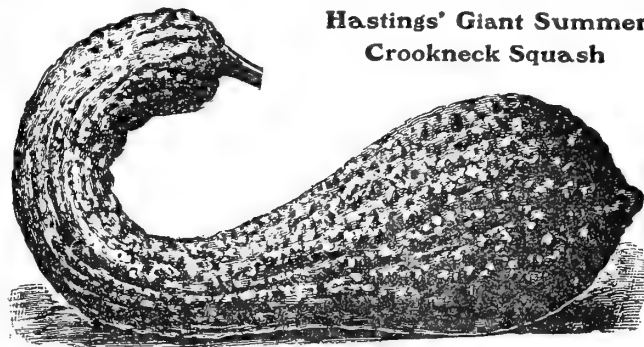
This is the well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. It is one of the earliest Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early Yellow Bush Squash Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash Old well known variety of Crookneck squash, a favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor, very rich and buttery. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens



Hasting's Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Boston Marrow Squash This is one of the most popular of the running varieties in the South. Skin of yellowish shade with thin rind. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow Squash

Very similar to Boston Marrow, slightly more prolific and one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Improved Hubbard Squash Not a success for general planting South, but does well in some localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Balm—Leaves are fragrant like the Lemon Verbena. They add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal—Low, creeping plants, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint—Well known in the South. Extensively used for flavoring. Packet, 10 cents.

Rosemary—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. An old-time favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.35.

Summer Savory—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring during summer. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Has medicinal properties. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Wormwood—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed by poultry keepers as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.

15 Million Acres Are Wasted Every Year

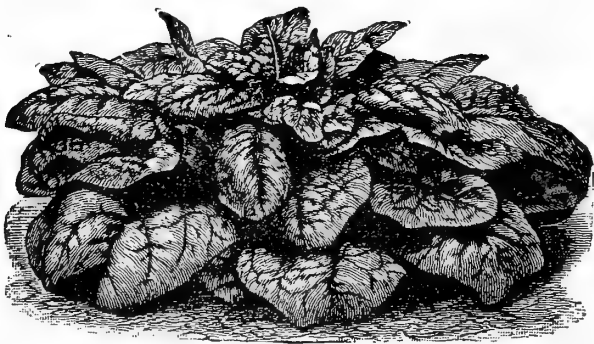
in the States of the South which produce the cotton crop, one half the entire acreage which is now used to produce the present cotton crop. With seed (of good varieties) that has been grown for seed purposes an average crop can be grown on fifteen million acres. With better cultivation and fertilizing it could be grown on not over twelve million acres. Leaving cultivation and fertilizing out of the question right seed of right varieties will double the yield per acre wherever the yield is 300 pounds of lint per acre or less with exactly the same fertilizing and cultivation. This is no fancy talk but a straight fact that has been proved hundreds and thousands of times in the last five years by planters who have planted our cotton seed. We ran a test patch of our own last season of fourteen acres. We planted 28 varieties in that test. Every variety had exactly the same chance of land, fertilizer and cultivation. The lowest yield per acre (lint) was 224 pounds, the highest 743 pounds. We sold our cotton at 15 cents, thus making a difference of \$77.85 per acre in favor of the best seed. If this had been a year of 10-cent cotton the difference would still have been \$51.90 per acre in favor of our best seed.

HOW MANY ACRES DO YOU WASTE?

We hope that you waste none and are planting carefully bred up seed every year. If you are not making 400 pounds of lint per acre or more you are wasting land that ought to be in other crops. 300 pounds per acre, which is 100 pounds more than the general average, don't pay good field hand wages for your labor. We are cotton growers just as you are and our comparative tests every year shows us just what each variety is and does. In this connection we want to say to you that we have never found a variety being sold which makes us want to throw out any one of our 4 best varieties, Mortgage Lifter, Sure Crop, Bank Account and Rosser No. 1. Our own tests show that we have and sell the best varieties now sold.

What are you planting? How much do you make per acre? These are two very serious business questions. It's a great deal easier for you to control the number of bales of cotton you produce on your farm than it is to control the price per pound. No acre ought to be cultivated that don't make 400 to 500 pounds of lint per acre while the present average yield per acre is less than two hundred pounds. Are you in the bale per acre class of farmers, or are you just an average farmer? If not in the bale per acre class why not get in it? You can get there mighty easy using the Hastings' varieties that have been bred up and grown for seed purposes. The time to do it is right now. Right seed of right varieties is half the crop. The ordinary methods of cultivation are the other half. Quit wasting half your acreage on common seed. Plant half your usual acreage in the right seed and the rest in crops of corn, grain and forage, crops that save you spending your cotton money.

The use of common seed on at least twenty-nine out of the thirty million acres usually planted is done at a fearful cost, the toiling and sweating over at least fifteen million acres with its wear and tear on man and horse or mule. Figuring the cost of growing cotton at \$15.00 per acre (which is low) it makes two hundred and twenty-five million dollars. That's what it's costing the South every year using home-grown common cotton seed. If you are wasting land this way don't you think it's time to quit? Hastings' seed of the Hastings varieties pay big profits. It's up to you to get in the bale per acre class in 1910 and the time to send for seed is now. Read carefully pages 1 to 11 of this catalogue.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Best Spinach Seed

Our American grown Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is stronger and better, the growth larger and more vigorous and harder. We have nothing but American-grown seed of Spinach. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.

Curled Norfolk Savoy

Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders

Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing

Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale

A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

New Zealand

In this new variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April, where the plants are to stand, and plants will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens" all through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



HASTINGS' EXTRA SELECT TOMATO SEED

The tomato is probably the most popular vegetable planted in the South and it's one of the most healthful. With the use of proper varieties it is a vegetable to stay by you all through the summer and fall.

We make a specialty of tomato seed, our stocks of these being just as good as the most careful selection and cultivation can make them. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not and will not attempt to compete in prices with the so-called cheap tomato seed, usually the refuse seed from tomato canning factories. Our seed is saved from strictly first-class fruits grown from the most highly selected seed. It always gives entire satisfaction to every one that plants it.

Over 25,000 Acres of Tomatoes

From Hastings' Tomato Seed are grown in the Southern States every year. That speaks higher praise for the quality of our seed than a catalogue full of testimonials. Our tomato seed leads all others in the big shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. In Cuba and Mexico the planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipment. Our tomato seed has stood the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. It makes paying crops for the men in the tomato growing business in the South. It makes paying crops for the local market gardeners. It gives every home garden a bountiful supply of the most delicious, large size, smooth tomatoes all through the summer and up to frost. It's exactly the seed that you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or home use.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion

We think a great deal of our special strain of Dwarf Champion, for we believe it to be the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping the fruits off the ground. The growth is very stiff, upright and compact. Fruits are large, of bright red color, very regular in size and shape and very smooth skin. It is one of our most popular and desirable varieties, planted by tens of thousands of our customers every year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

The Stone A first class main crop variety of extra large size, very smooth and of bright red color. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. It's a large, good, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes in gardens everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

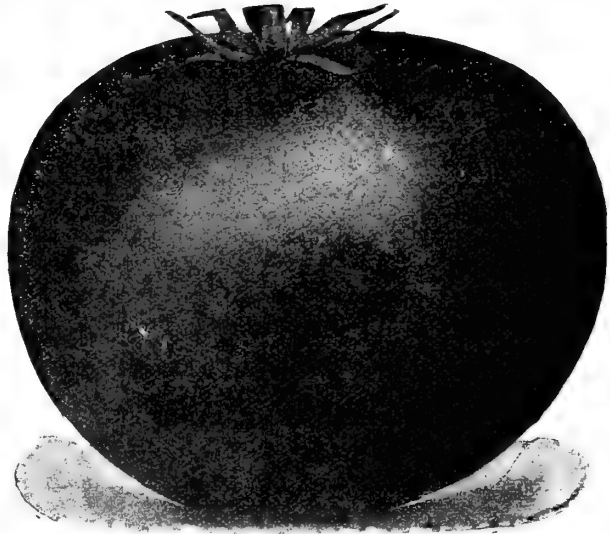
Spark's Earliana

Said to be the earliest bright red tomato of good size and flavor. Originated in Southern New Jersey and is the first in the market from that section. Plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are of deep scarlet color, growing closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Smooth and solid, quite thick through and very free from ribs and cracks for an early variety. Flesh deep red with solid center and small seed cells; slightly acid flavor. A very shy seeder. Genuine seed of this variety is very scarce, but we have succeeded in obtaining a limited amount of seed from Southern New Jersey where it originated. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

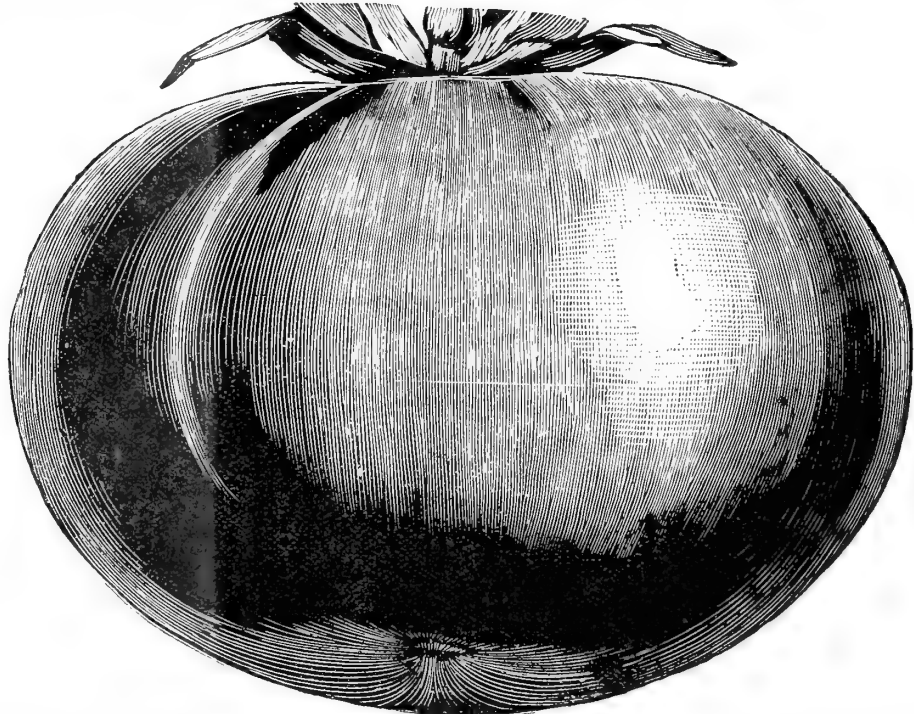
STRAWBERRIES

150 for \$1.00 Prepaid
300 for \$1.50 Prepaid

3 Varieties --- A Real Home
Garden Collection of Berries.
See Page 64. :: :: ::



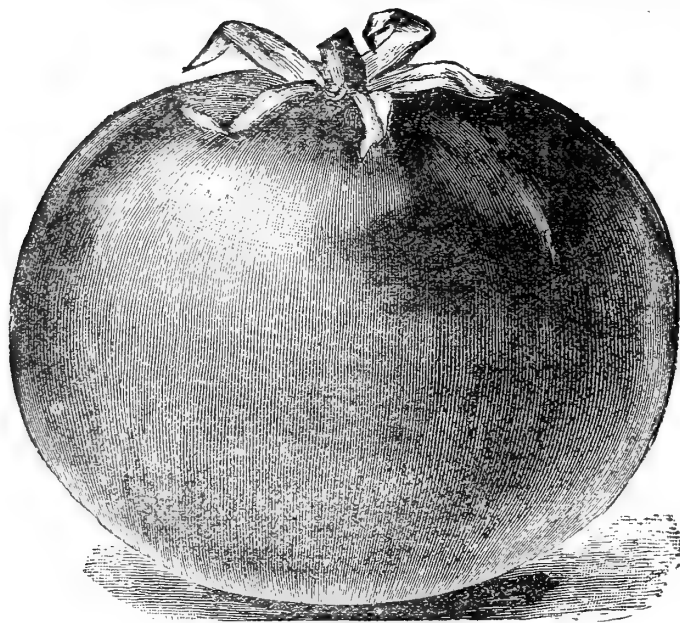
Dwarf Champion Tomato



HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO

The Most Thoroughly Satisfactory Tomato Grown

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 18 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them was equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable, combining, as Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.



Hastings' Big Matchless Tomato

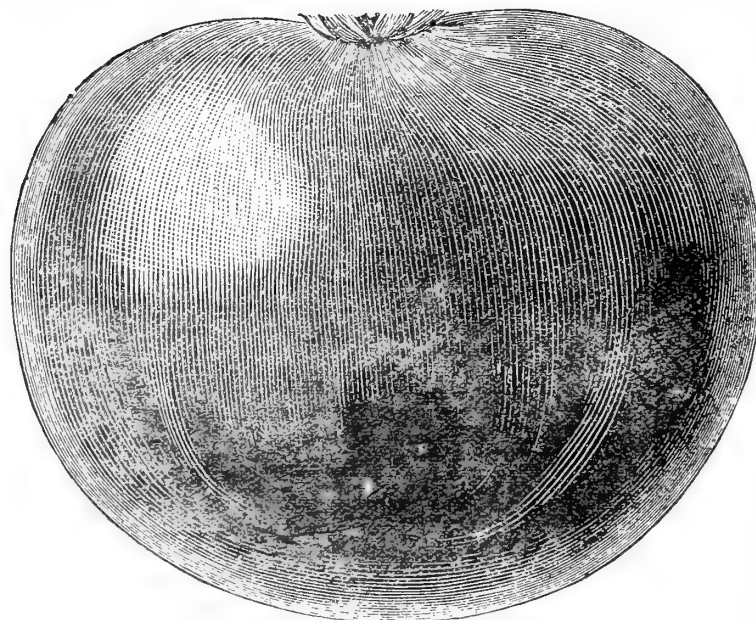
being a mass of beautiful red fruit. Fruits "set" in close on the stem, and as it has comparatively few leaves and is open in growth, the sun colors the fruit much more quickly than others. It blooms early and sets the first bloom. It is a compact grower and can be grown close. We consider it the best of all extra early tomatoes. Many of the Florida truckers have grown our Extra Early Wealthy with most profitable results. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' SPECIAL TOMATO COLLECTION

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Dwarf Champion are grown for us by tomato specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and who we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, they produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every garden in the South. They are the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25 cents.

One Packet Each of Best 4 Tomatoes, 25 Cents

Duke of York, Our Great Blight-Proof Tomato



Duke of York, Our Great Blight-Proof Tomato.

Hastings' Matchless Tomato

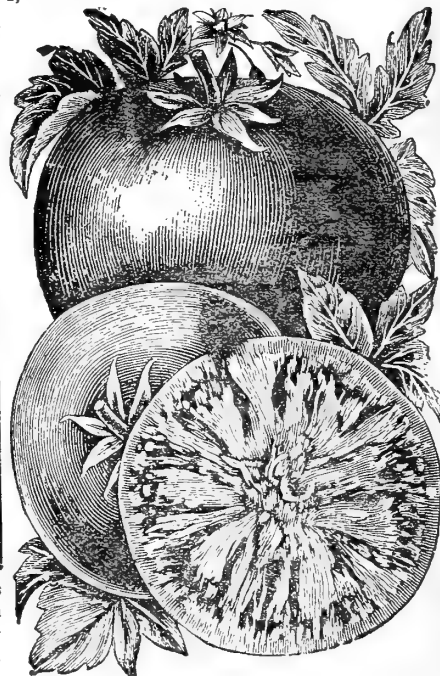
Our Matchless is well named; for it has no equal as a large second early tomato for home use, nearby markets or canning. A vigorous grower and very productive, and continues to produce large size fruits until frost, if kept cultivated. Fruit is large to extra large, very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red, one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage is heavy, protecting the fruits from sunscald during late summer. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

No variety of tomato equals Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making pre-eminently a tomato to furnish a continuous supply all through our long summer's when other sorts die from heat and drought. Its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to all parts of the South. Fruits average about 3 inches in diameter and are of a bright red color. Is early, very productive and the longest keeper of any. Equally valuable for both home and market garden. It has the right shape and color and every Southern gardener who plants it will find it a most profitable variety. 1 kt, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Wealthy

This new tomato is a source of wealth to the gardener who plants for early markets, hence its suggestive name. It is a remarkably smooth, large size, extra early tomato. It is an enormous yielder for an extra early, each plant



Hastings' Extra Early Wealthy

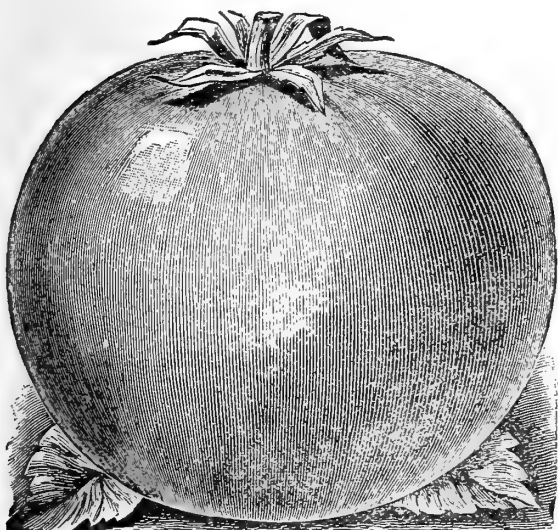
diseased of the tomato known as the Southern tomato blight. About the time the fruit begins to set the plant begins to die. There is no known remedy for this disease. It does not appear on new land, or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed with tomatoes is to plant a variety that is "blight-proof," and the Duke of York is the only sure blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating qualities as the others, it is a splendid shipper and makes fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are larger than average size. It's a strong, healthy grower, a big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. Planted exclusively in many parts of the South. If you have ground that tomato blight is present in, this variety is the one for you to plant, **Genuine Duke of York.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid. Five pounds, not prepaid, \$10.00.

Ponderosa, the Giant Tomato

The largest of all tomatoes. Fruit is extra large and of the best flavor. However, this variety must have the very highest possible culture to succeed, as under ordinary cultivation and treatment we know of no variety that will give such a large percentage of badly formed, cracked and split fruit. Unless you are prepared to give Ponderosa extra rich soil and special cultivation, we would advise the use of some other variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Perfection One of the largest, medium early sorts; Color, blood red; skin very fair, smooth. Is one of the first to mature. Solid and of good quality. Ripens evenly and is very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Royal Red One of the Livingston Tomatoes and a good one for main crop. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer of large, beautifully colored red fruits. Fine for home use, nearby markets and canning. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.



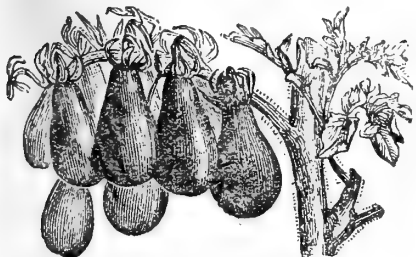
Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

Our Great Summer Tomato—See Page 46

Buckeye State The best and smoothest in general cultivation of the so-called large varieties. We prefer it to Ponderosa, as it is much easier grown and produces a much larger number of smooth perfect fruits. Fruit is borne in immense clusters. Fruits large, solid and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Mansfield Tree Tomato So far as the "Tree" part is concerned it is a fraud. It is a very strong grower, but has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. The fruit is large and of good quality, and average one pound in weight. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Red and Yellow Pear Shaped Excellent small variety of tomatoes. Of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Suitable for preserves, pickles and pies. Each variety, 5 cents per packet.



Pear-Shaped Tomato

Red Peach

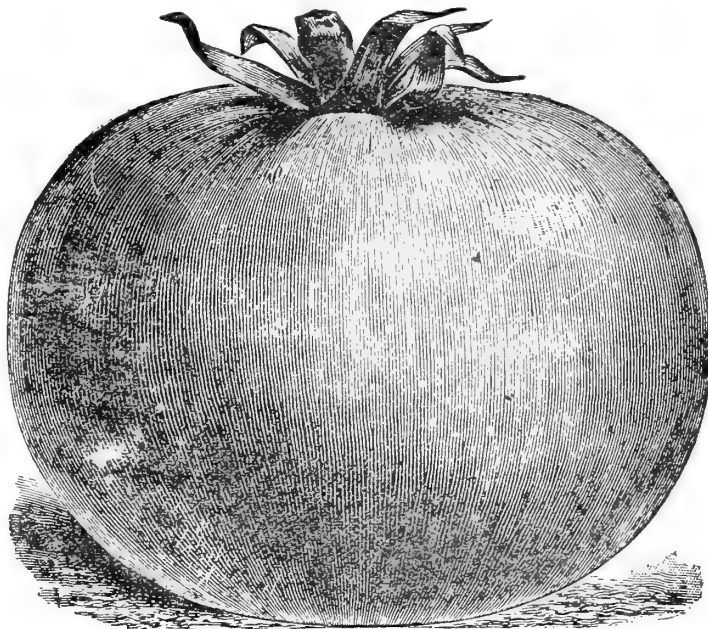
Early and productive. Very distinct and at a short distance it can not be distinguished from a peach. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

Our Improved Purple Acme is one of the finest varieties on our list, a big improvement over the old Acme which was so popular everywhere. It is one of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin, but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer and ripens evenly all over. It has a lovely purplish shade of color which makes it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds, is thick, meaty and solid. You will find it a most desirable sort for either market or home use, with its fine color and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.

\$150.00 Per Acre for Cotton

Has been made by planters who have used our special highly bred varieties under high cultivation. These varieties will almost always make double the yield per acre that your common cotton seed will with the same cultivation and fertilizer. It always pays to plant the best. Read carefully pages 1 to 12 of this catalogue. They are of intense interest to every cotton grower who wants to make money.



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

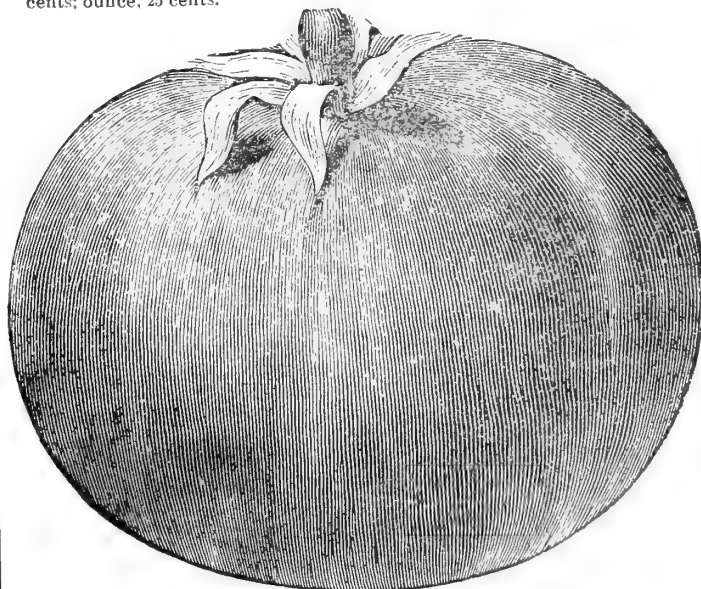
We find this splendid variety to be the best of all extra early sorts. It is within one week of being as early as the famous Earliana and is far superior, the fruits being uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and of much finer quality than any of the extra early tomatoes. The fruits are very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The interior portion is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and the fruits nearly all solid flesh; quality is exceptionally sweet and free from acidity. Our seed is grown from original stock, none better to be had. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Livingston's Favorite Tomato

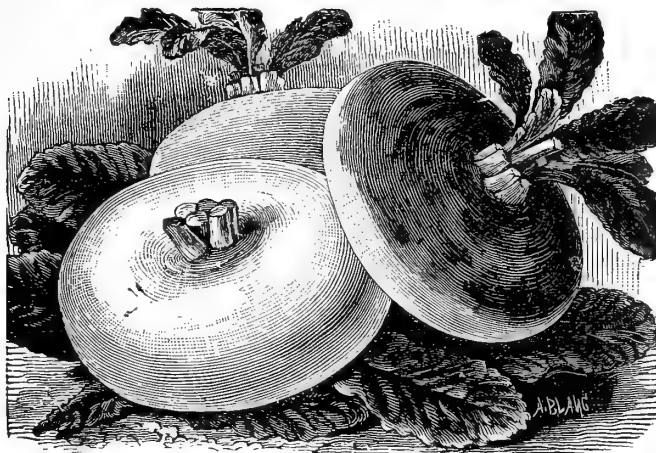
A standard variety for home or market. Large and perfect shape. Ripens evenly; does not crack easily. A glossy crimson tinged with purple. Few seeds, skin thick and tough. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

The Golden Queen (Yellow)

The best large yellow variety on the market. Very large, smooth, meaty and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Hastings' Improved Purple Acme Tomato



Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top

Why Not Plant Some Seed of Spring Turnips?

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important, although the main or general crop for winter use is sown in late summer and fall. The seed sown in early spring germinate rapidly and are ready for use very early. Spring grown turnips, being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than the fall crop, are more tender, sweet and juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January, February and March, according to location, and cover the seed lightly. They make best on either new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used, it should be applied several months before the crop is planted. Fresh manure always makes potted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall and winter use sow Rutabaga from July 15th to September 1st; turnips from August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; further South they can be planted later, and in Florida sowings can be continued all through the winter.

Double Your Cotton Money in 1910

Easiest thing in the world to do it. Read pages 1 to 11 of this catalogue. If you don't make a whole lot more cotton on the same acreage in 1910 it's your own fault and nobody else's. It pays to plant right seed. Our right seed is half the crop.

118 Bushels of Corn Per Acre

planted was "Hastings Prolific." Who says the South can't raise corn? Full description and illustration on next to last page of cover of this catalogue.

In a Farmer's Union Corn Contest, Mr. Wm. Brooks of Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, won first prize with a yield of 118½ bushels per acre. The variety he

Early White Flat Dutch An old stand by, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size, and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cts; ¼ pound, 15 cts; pound, 45 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$3.00.

Early Red or Purple Top This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Top Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.

Extra Early White Egg The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in 6 weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are a pure snow white; solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.25.

Extra Early Milan The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply of this very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Purple or Red Top Globe

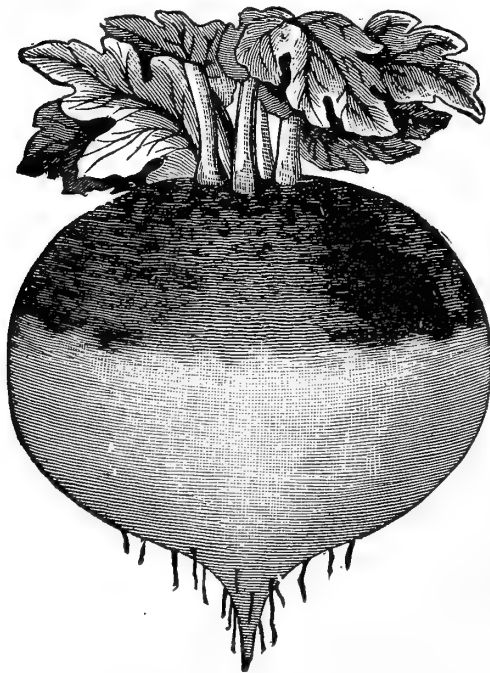
The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You can not plant too many of them either for home use or markets. It's always of good quality, a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.25.

Early Snowball Extra early. A variety of sterling merit; perfectly round, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

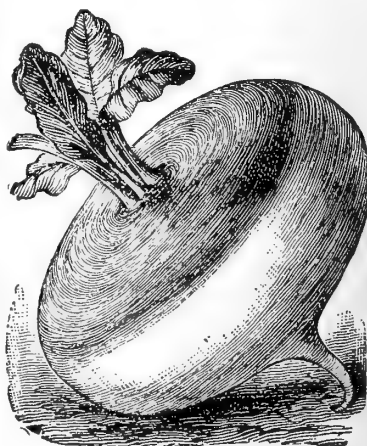
Golden Ball A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized variety, as round as a ball with a clear deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Yellow Aberdeen (Purple Top) —A favorite, resisting both heat and cold well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Snow White Globe Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cts.; pound, 50 cents.



Purple or Red Top Globe



Yellow Aberdeen

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 Ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS POSTPAID



Seven Top "Salad Turnip"

The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents

Yellow or Amber Globe

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly well into spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Long White or Cowhorn

Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents

Pomeranian White Globe

An extra heavy cropper, desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe-shaped variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips

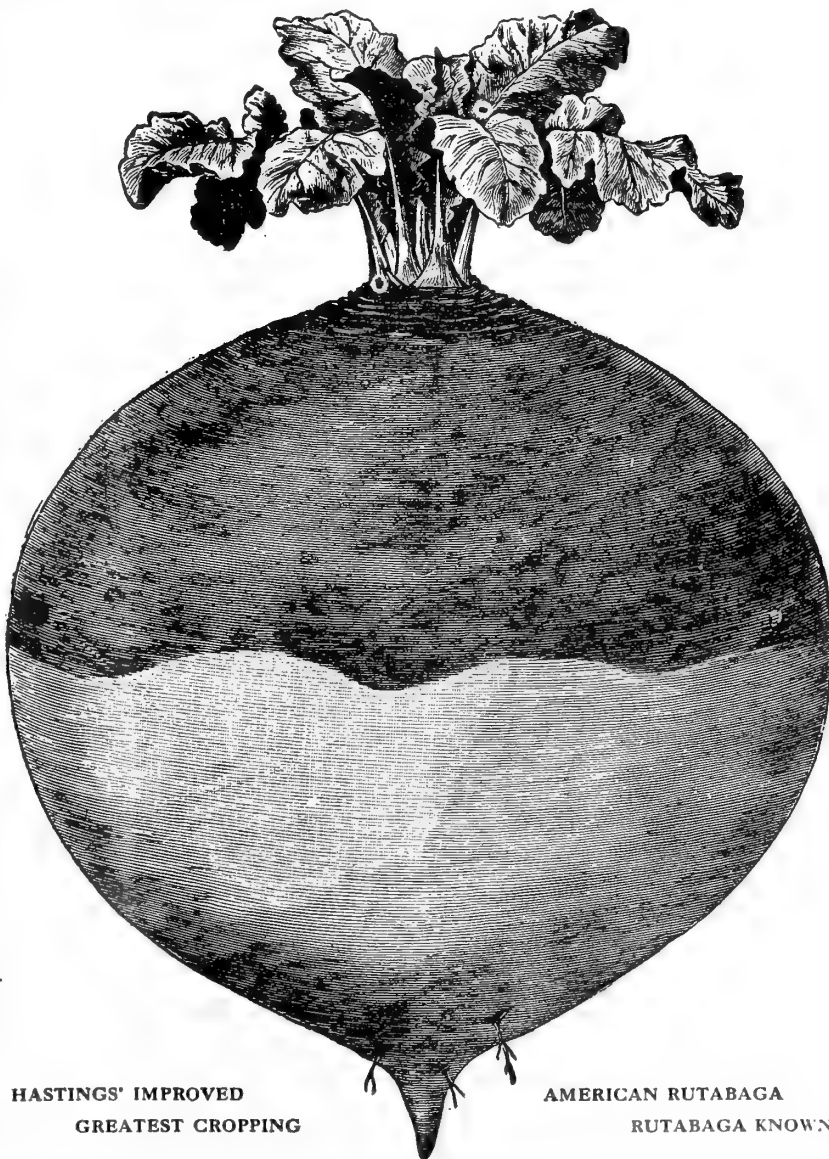
A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cts.

Breadstone This variety was introduced as a turnip and was listed as such for several years. We are convinced by several years' test that it is really a rutabaga, although it is as fine grained and sweet flavored as the best varieties of turnips. Of medium size and quick growth, with perfectly smooth roots; white with light green top. Flesh white, fine grained and cooks in 15 minutes. For a white quick growing rutabaga it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Fulton Mammoth Southern Prize

Salad varieties for greens. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple colored top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, fine roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need our "Improved American." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound 50 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.



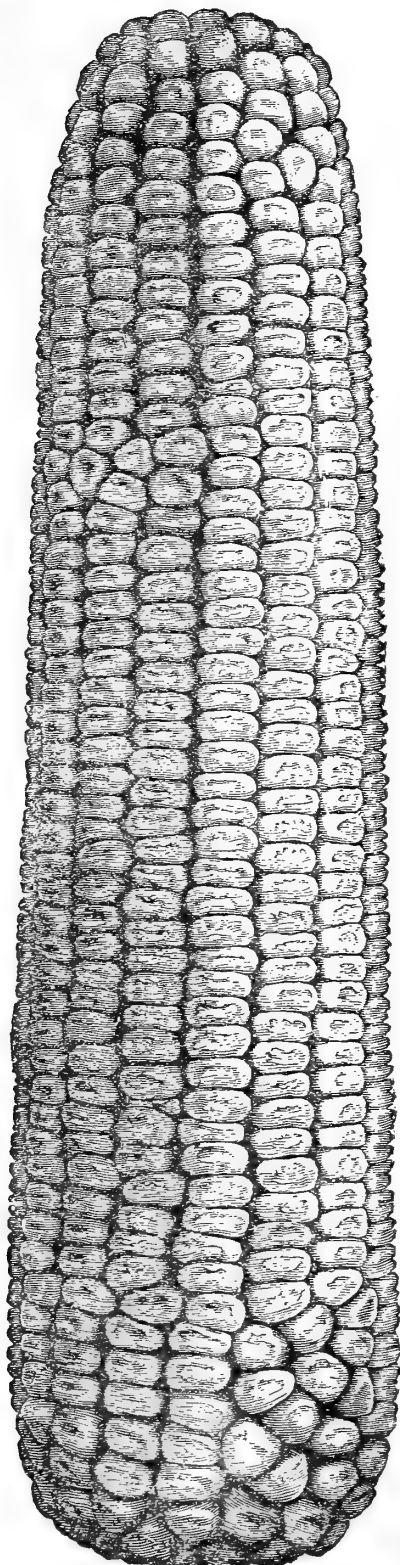
HASTINGS' IMPROVED

GREATEST CROPPING

AMERICAN RUTABAGA

RUTABAGA KNOWN

HASTINGS' SELECT SEED CORN



HASTINGS' ROCKDALE, THE FINEST LARGE EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DOES CORN GROWING PAY? We hear a great many farmers say every year that it don't pay to grow corn. Well, that depends on what they plant. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of corn planted in the South every year that don't and can't pay 25 cents per day for the labor put on it, why? Because it isn't in the seed that's planted to make it. Nine times out of ten it's because the planter put in the ground the first thing in the way of corn that came handy instead of planting seed corn that had been grown for seed, something really worth while. The following letter from L. U. Corrie, Pottawatomie Co., Oklahoma, tells why some corn growing don't pay. He writes "I planted 3 acres of Hastings' Prolific" and made 100 bushels; planted 12 acres in our corn and made 55 bushels. Wish you could get every farmer to plant Hastings' Prolific Corn." Quite a difference isn't there? Hastings' Seed of a good variety made 33 bushels per acre, where native home grown seed made about 4½ bushels per acre. Is this your trouble? Does your corn growing pay you? If not, why not plant some good seed corn this year?

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR SEED CORN

If you have read carefully what we say about the use of improved cotton seed on pages 1 to 11 of this catalogue (and if you grow any cotton you certainly ought to read it carefully), you can see how greatly the man who plants good cottonseed from this section of Georgia increases his yield. What is true of cotton is equally true of corn to just as great an extent. It always pays to plant the best seed whether it be corn, cotton or anything else if you want to make big crops.

It don't pay to plant poor Southern seed corn, neither does it pay to plant Northern or Western grown corn in the Middle or Lower South. Let a spring or early summer drouth come along and corn from Western or Northern grown seed begins to tassel when knee high and makes a failure.

Hastings' seed corn is grown up here in the hill country of Georgia on stiff red clay soils, soils that are noted for producing grain crops of the greatest perfection. Seed grains from this section of Georgia possess a vigor of growth and sureness of cropping qualities that we have never seen equaled by seed corn and grains from any other section. We have never been able as yet to supply the demand for seed corn, always selling out our crops long before the end of the season. If you want to grow the best corn, plant Hastings' Seed Corn; if you want to be sure of getting Hastings' Seed corn, order early.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN Greatest producer of grain and forage known. For full description and prices see next to last page of cover. Packet, 10 cents; 1-2 pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 10 bushels, \$30.00.

HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE CORN

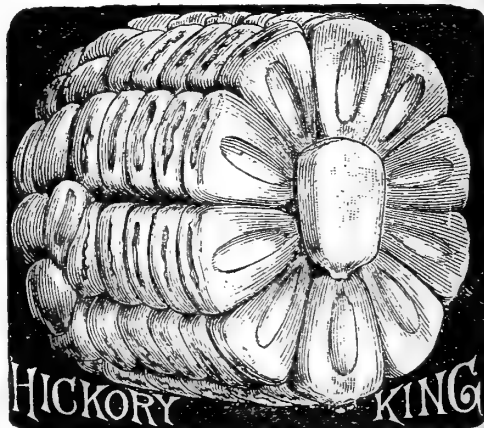
The best of all large-eared Southern field corns for main crop—our great thoroughbred native Georgia variety which has given the very best crops in all the Southern States. Originating with one of our seed growers of North Georgia, it has proved to be superior to all others during the past 12 years. Our illustration, a little over half its natural size, shows the general appearance of the ears. It's very flinty for a dent corn; medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long, slightly dented, deep white grains. Occasionally a light red cob is found in it, but this is seldom. Ears average very large, being from 10 to 13 inches long and weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds each. It's a first-class variety for meal and for an all around general purpose corn it can not be excelled for planting anywhere in the South. We have never sold anything that has given more general satisfaction than our Rockdale Corn has for a main crop corn. It's a heavy cropper of the finest quality and makes a heavy growth of leaf for forage. As a drouth resister it is unequalled. In the fearful drouth in Texas it excelled all others. Mr. George D. Gray, of Kendall County, Texas, wrote us after his crop was made, as follows: "I planted some of your Rockdale Corn last spring, during the great drouth. Ground was so dry that only 10 per cent. of the seed could come up. What did come up grew like a thoroughbred, and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on ten acres."

That's the kind of a record our Rockdale always makes and that's why we recommend it so highly. It never disappoints the planter. It's the best large-eared Southern variety of corn for main crop and some of it should be grown by every Southern farmer. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Hickory King (Georgia Grown) Has largest grains, with smallest cob of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, as shown in our illustration, a single grain usually covering the entire cob. It is a strong, vigorous grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears two and sometimes three medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soil and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Early White Dent

Favorite white variety for early crops in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. Two to three ears per stalk; fine for roasting ears. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

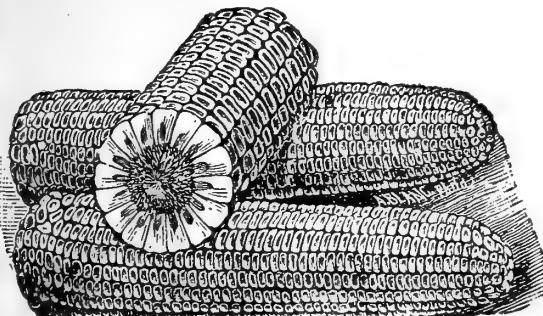


All Seed of Grain Recleaned

During 1907 we put in, at a very heavy expense, the most perfect seed-cleaning machinery we could buy. More and still better machinery was put in during 1909. Every bushel of corn or seed grain of any kind goes through this machinery before it is shipped to customers. Dust, trash, sand, dirt, broken or light grains are removed in this recleaning process. In our recleaned seed of grain of any kind you get the best that can be had.

Cocke's Prolific Up to the time Hastings' Prolific was introduced Cocke's was the favorite for a prolific corn. On good soil in this part of Georgia it makes 3 to 4 medium sized ears per stock. One Virginia farmer produced an average of 105 bushels per acre on 15 acres of this variety. Ears of good average size for a prolific corn; grain and cob white and the hard flinty grains make excellent meal. Also a fine variety for roasting ears. Cocke's Prolific has superseded the old Blount's Prolific, long a favorite in the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Improved Golden Dent Best and most popular early, quick growing yellow field corn for the South. Large ears, with withstands injury by hot weather better than any other yellow corn we know of; the grains maturing remarkably well and always being harvested in bright condition. It can't be beat for a first class, quick growing, large yielding, yellow corn. This is the variety to plant to furnish corn for feeding before the main crop comes in. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00, not prepaid.

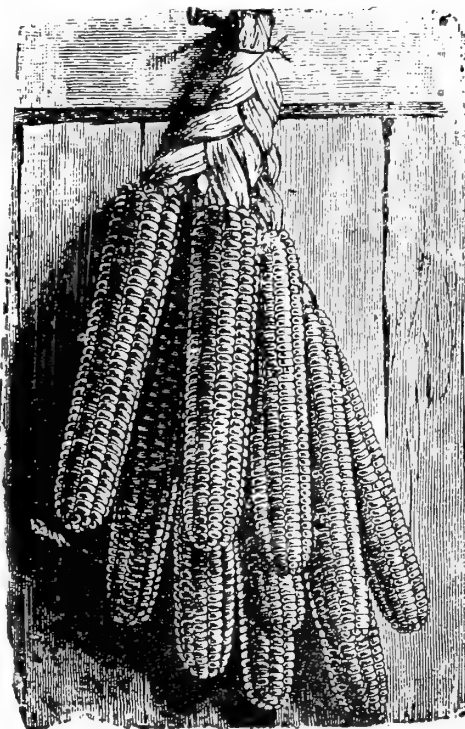


Improved Golden Dent

Mexican

June Corn

For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought, proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.



Cocke's Prolific Corn

Southern Snowflake This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set about 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily and is valuable for replanting. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Broom Corn

Much interest is now being taken in this crop in the South and there is no reason why it should not be more generally known as a Southern crop. It is easily grown and is a paying crop when rightly handled and is worthy of trial by all who have land rich enough to grow good crops of grain. The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has issued a bulletin on Broom Corn which will be sent free to any one who asks for it. Prices—Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25; not prepaid.

POF CORN—For description and prices, see page 23 of this catalogue.

Field, Forage and Miscellaneous Seeds

BUSHEL PRICES OF SORGHUM, MILLET, Etc., CHANGE FREQUENTLY. WRITE FOR CLOSE MARKET PRICES

White and Red Kaffir Corn This type of the Sorghum family is becoming more and more popular in the South every year because of its drought-resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and very stocky. Valuable for forage or grain. Plant from March to July in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly in the row like sorghum. If wanted for grain principally let the heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads begin to bloom, leaving 4 or 5 inches of stubble. From this will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a full crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry food and small grain it is unexcelled. There are two varieties, the Red and White, the only difference being in the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, about 5 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn Very similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to extreme drought. Having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow in drills like Kaffir Corn or Sorghum, and no matter how hot and dry it gets, you will have grain and forage. Grains pure white and nearly flat. Four to 5 pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads largely exceeds that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.

Sorghum or Cane Seeds for Forage Crops (Recleaned.)

The sorghums are becoming more popular every year in the South for forage crops, either sown alone or mixed with cow peas and broadcasted. They should all be planted at rate of 6 pounds per acre in drills for svrup, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (24 pounds) broadcasted for forage. If sown broadcast with peas use $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel (12 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer.

Early Amber The earliest and favorite Southern variety, grown almost exclusively for forage, either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Early Orange Larger than the Amber, maturing 10 days later and more largely grown for the syrup, which is of extra fine quality and of clear, golden yellow color. A very desirable variety for either svrup or foliage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (48 pounds) about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Branching Sorghum Or Yellow Milo-Malze. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during the season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads are immense, and furnishes a grain crop almost equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 6 pounds per acre. The immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds or more by freight or express, not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.



True Kaffir Corn

PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*)

The best known and most valuable of all the green forage plants in the South. For the past five years sensational seed men have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencillaria" a. d. Mand's Wonder Forage Plant."

Pearl Millet needs no introduction to the older residents of the South. They all know its great value. It's the greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently and prevented from going to seed. Our illustration shows 2½ months growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In an actual field test made several years ago, on heavily manured ground, it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days' growth. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. It is a tropical plant and makes an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. It is relished by all kinds of stock, who eat it greedily. No plant will do more towards solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet, and it ought to be grown on every Southern farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound. Write for large quantity prices.

German Millet (Tennessee Grown)

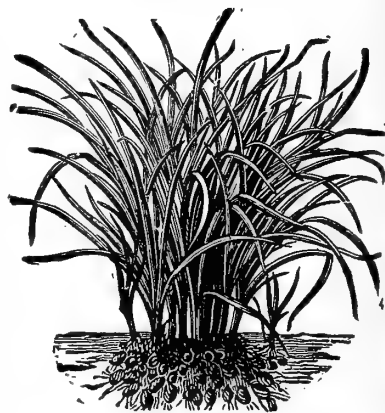
An important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of German Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Avoid the Western grown, which is usually sold for 15 to 25 cents per bushel less than the Southern. While in a very wet season it makes a fair crop, yet in ordinary seasons it begins to head when 6 to 8 inches high, making it worthless. The Southern grown seed makes a crop in almost any kind of a season and always makes a larger growth, and is the only kind that's fit to plant. We handle the Tennessee grown seed only. If you have not had satisfactory results, try some of our seed. Sow ½ bushel per acre. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel, about \$2.00. Price subject to market changes.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS

A species of ground nut that ought to be on every Southern farm for fattening hogs and poultry. The nuts grow under ground, but near the surface, as shown in our illustration, and are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. Plant in April and May in three-foot rows, dropping 3 Chufas every 10 or 12 inches. Give level culture and they mature in September and will lie in the ground until wanted. One peck plants an acre. The seed supply is limited and we advise early orders. If you once get to using Chufas as a fattening crop you will always grow them. They are the best fattening crop we know of. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; postpaid, Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Every farm in the South ought to grow Mammoth Russian Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage

**Chufas or Ground Almonds****Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet ("Pencillaria")**

there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean crops of the mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Seed heads 1 foot across are nothing uncommon. If you keep poultry on the farm, plant Mammoth Russian Sunflower in 1910. It will pay you big. Four quarts plant one acre. 10 cents a packet; 30 cents a quart, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Teosinte A mammoth forage plant from Central America, undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage plants for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of five inches per day on his place. Plant in hills, like corn, after danger from frost is past. Seed is hard and germinates slowly, but grows rapidly after starting. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00 postpaid.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for a poultry feed, and in the Japanese we have a variety well adapted to this section. It can be sown in either early spring or late summer and matures in about two months. Does well in almost any soil and resists both heat and droughts well. The bloom furnishes excellent bee food. The kernels of the Japanese are nearly twice the size of the old varieties. Pound, postpaid; 25 cents; peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

CLEANED BEGGARWEED

The standard hay crop in Florida and sandy soils of lower South. Where grown thickly it makes finest quality of nutritious hay, sweet and tender, stock leaving corn and oats for it. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom. A second growth then springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. For successful germination soil and air should be warm and moist, hence early sowing is not advisable. Wait until the ground gets warm. Grows well on sandy soil. Everyone in the South with sandy soil should give Beggarweed a trial. It is one of the most valuable plants the South has for sandy soils. **CLEANED SEED—HULL REMOVED**—Packet, 10 cents; pound, 45 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.25; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$3.50; 100 pounds, \$30.00.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN

Made 118 Bushels per Acre.

**Beggarweed.**

HASTINGS' SURE CROP PEANUTS

One of our introductions of 1908 and it might properly be called "Big Spanish" for that is exactly what it is. The South wanted and needed a better peanut than the Spanish for years. The Spanish was and is all right, except in size, which is too small for general market purposes. Our Sure Crop has all the good qualities of the Spanish but has double the size of nuts, making it just as desirable for general markets as any of the Virginia grown varieties. Our Sure Crop is as much as early as Spanish and grows in a perfect bush form, making it very easily grown, harvested and handled. It has the same sureness of cropping, high feeding and fattening value, sweetness of flavor and double the size of the nuts. We purchased the entire supply of this variety from the originator, considering it the most valuable peanut ever brought out. If your neighbors see it once you will have no difficulty selling your crop at a fancy price. Packet, (4 ounces), 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Peck (6 pounds), not prepaid, 80 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Spanish Peanuts With the exception of our Sure Crop this is the best variety for the Central and Lower South, where a forage and fattening crop is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. Both the Spanish and our Sure Crop peanuts grow in close bush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. Nuts are produced closely in a bunch, making them easier to dig and save. The nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than all the large ones, except Sure Crop, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. Peanuts and chufas are the best Southern crops for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. Pound, 25 cents; 3/4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel, about \$1.75. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices.

10 Years Buying from Hastings

Duck Hill, Miss., Feby. 29th.

GENTLEMEN:—I received my order O.K. When I opened the package and looked at the contents I was surprised. H. G. Hastings & Co. give more seed for less money than any seed company I ever dealt with. This is the 10th year that I have bought seeds of you. You are kind and exact in every way and the seed you sell is good garden, field and flower seed. The Ruralist is fine to read. Wishing you much success in your great work.

Very truly yours,

S. MCGHEE.

NOTE—We do our best to treat every one who buys seed of us so that they can write us just such a letter as this after one year or ten years or more.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

TOBACCO

Southern farmers and their tenants and employes spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farm? You pay no one profits on what you grow yourself and you are sure of pure unadulterated tobacco—something that you can not buy now except at prohibitory prices.

Hyco—For Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. Ours is Virginia grown seed from selected plants only; grown for us by a tobacco specialist; seed that will give you a splendid crop. Packet, 5 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Sweet Oronoke—For Chewing The finest variety to grow in the Central and Lower South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. Packet, 5 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Upland Rice A valuable crop. Will make from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. More easily grown than corn, and is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is also valuable. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, using a bushel of seed per acre. Plant the seed in drills 24 inches apart. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75; not prepaid.

Soja Beans Also known in many sections as the Japanese or "Soy Bean." Has also been sold as "Coffee Berry," to be used as a substitute for coffee. It is another of the valuable Southern forage and hay crops that is growing in favor. Its growth is upright—from 2 1/2 to 3 feet. It makes less growth of leaf and vine than the cow pea, but more grain and stands higher in feeding value. Packet, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents. Write for bushel prices when you are ready to buy.

Spanish Peanuts



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco

VELVET BEANS THE SOUTH'S GREATEST FORAGE PLANT AND ENRICHER OF SOILS

Makes Poor Land Rich, Rich Land Better. Makes Biggest Forage Crops

Worth a Ton of Guano Per Acre

A good crop of Velvet Beans turned under is worth as much as applying a ton of the average fertilizer. One crop of Velvet Beans is worth more for soil improvement than 3 crops of Cow Peas. For stock feed it is rich in both fat and muscle forming qualities. It's an immense yielder, a crop producing 18,000 pounds of dried forage from one acre being reported from the Florida Experiment Station. Seed should be sown in April and May in rows 6 feet apart, dropping one or two beans every foot. One peck plants an acre. Cultivate until vines begin to run, then let alone until frost. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.00. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

SPRING OATS

Burt or 90 Day Oats and Texas Rust Proof. Write for Prices.



Field of Our Velvet Beans with the Crop Just Grown

COW PEAS

One of the most valuable and important forage and soil-enriching crops. The seed supply on this important item is very uncertain this year, at least east of the Mississippi Kiver, and it is always impossible to make close prices at the time this Catalogue goes into the hands of the printer on bushel lots or over. If you are in the market for Cow Peas during the spring months write us, stating quantity and variety and we will quote you close market prices.

Prices on Cow Peas Change Often. Write us When you are Ready to Buy

The Quick Pea This is strictly a new one found by us in the hands of an Atlanta market gardener. We call it the Quick Pea, because it's the quickest in market, of rather low bushy growth, but every pod is ripened up above the foliage, long stems being thrown up. Every pod grows entirely in the sun. It makes, quick, plenty of long, slender, meaty, fine flavored pods for use as snaps, coming in before anything else. Three crops a year can be grown. Get a start now and every one of your neighbors will want seed next year. Packet (3½ ounces), 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$1.50.

Whippoorwill Favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. Largely planted for early crop. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, about 65 cents; not prepaid. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

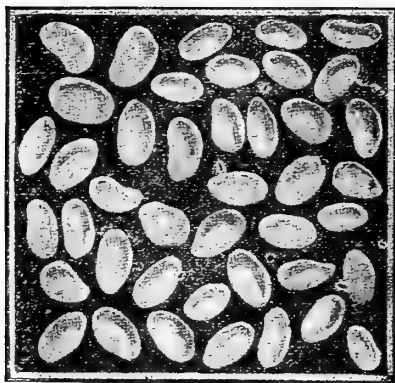
Large Black Eye The standard large black-eyed, white table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.75.

Lady Peas Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid.

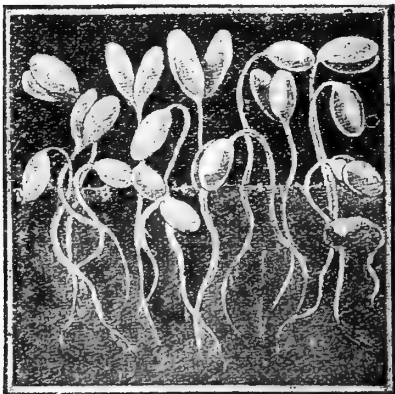
WONDERFUL, UNKNOWN, RED RIPPERS, EARLY BLACK, CLAYS, IRON, NEW ERA MIXED PEAS. All Standard Varieties.

So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months stocks of the above varieties. When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. Each—Packet 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR THE SOUTH And Why Most Dealers Sell Grass and Clover Seed Very Cheap



No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed



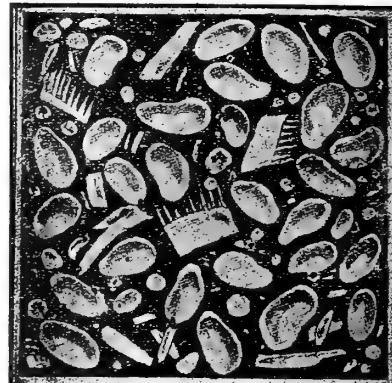
No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds for we knew positively that the best was always the cheapest in the end. In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture, samples of clover seed of various kinds were bought in open market and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show you the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by the seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We are using clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes. The condition can not be seen by the naked eye, many of the noxious weed seed being almost invisible without the use of microscopes.

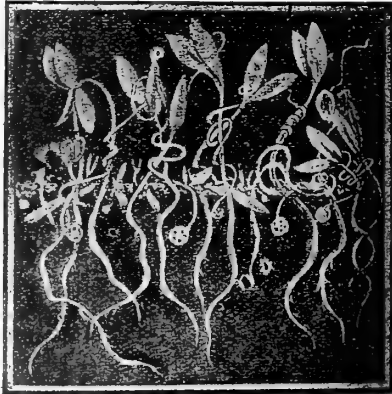
Illustration No. 1 shows you a sample of our best re-cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds, many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sown on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel. And a bushel of clover seed will sow 3 acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just why there is a difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses.

Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seeds, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover choking it out. If this is the start you can easily see the finish. With these illustrations before you, we ask again if it is not economy to always buy the best?



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed Bought at Low Prices



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

Permanent Grass Mixture A perfect mixture for all the year round grazing and pasture on the clay soils of the South; contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers. No Bermuda grass in it. Summer and winter grasses blended in right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing will last for years. Sow in either fall or as early in spring as soil can be worked at rate of 35 pounds per acre. Price for 35 pounds of this mixture, \$5.50, F. O. B. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of highest possible grade.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Our special mixture that has been so successfully used in the lawns of Atlanta for the last five years. It's the only mixture of lawn grass that has been made up that has stood the test of time under Southern conditions of soil and climate. It makes a quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn on well prepared soil. It stands summer heat and drought without serious injury. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 lbs.), not prepaid, \$2.75. Sow at rate of 3 bushels per acre.



Orchard Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass A valuable grass for both hay and pasture in the South, mid-summer heat and drought. For hay crop it gives two good cuttings per season, the hay being better than Timothy. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre in either spring or fall. Bushel price on application. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents.

Meadow Fescue Succeeds well in all parts of the Central South. Furnishes green pasture through the entire winter. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel, price on application.

Timothy An old, well-known grass for hay crops, not so well adapted to this latitude and further South as to the hilly, mountainous sections North of us. Seed weigh 45 pounds per bushel. Sow 12 pounds per acre. Price very variable. Pound by mail, postpaid, 20 cents. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

The most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to the whole of the South, except Peninsular Florida, where its success is doubtful, from climatic conditions. Once well established it is perpetual, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its nutritive value is of the highest. The growth is remarkably strong, and the roots often penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the subsoil, bringing up valuable plant food that would never be available otherwise. This deep rooting puts the plant forever beyond the reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South, with stock, can afford to let Alfalfa go without trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowing. It is well worthy a faithful trial and careful attention the first year until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry is preferable to any other. **Highest Grade Seed.** Pound, 35 cents; 8 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Peck and bushel prices subject to market fluctuations. Write for close market prices.

Red Clover A valuable farm crop, largely used for pasture and soil improvement. Yields 2 to 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Clover draws nitrogen from the air largely, and is one of the best soil renovating crops. Clover intelligently used is the farmer's best friend. Should be used as a rotation crop. Sow either in fall or spring. September and March are the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.00. Subject to fluctuations in market prices. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White Clover Does well in almost all lands of the Central South, but prefers moist land. Thrives better than other clover on land containing iron. Sow either in fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. 40 cents per pound, postpaid.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza A valuable Southern clover. Grows well on either poor or rich soil. On poor land it assumes a creeping habit; on rich land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow either in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, harrow into a depth of 1½ to 2½ inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in most convenient way. Makes better grazing than any other except Bermuda. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying, render the soil porous and leave in it much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plants to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. Sow in fall in Florida. In Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March. 4-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds by freight or express, \$3.00; 100 pounds, \$25.00.

Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch, Rescue and other Grass and Dwarf Essex Rape are for summer and fall plantings only. For description and prices see Hastings' Summer and Fall Catalogue, issued in July.

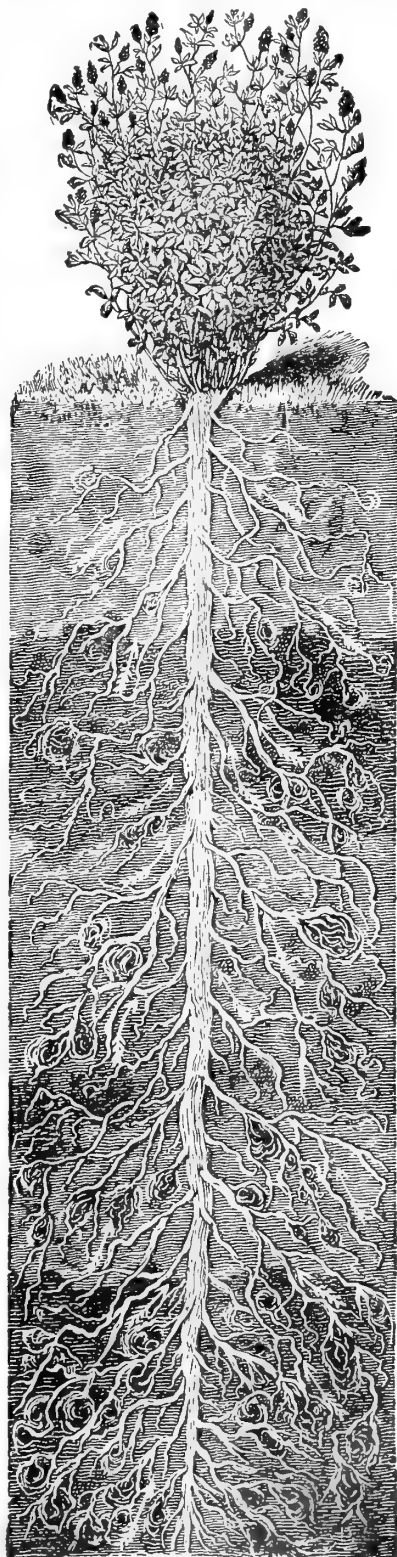
Bermuda Grass While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its underground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best summer pasture grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture grass will give you so great returns when given as little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet (2 ounces), 15 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Special prices on lots of 5 pounds or over.

Orchard Grass One of the most reliable grasses for the Middle South, either for hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all soils, it does best on loamy and moderate stiff uplands. It starts growth early in spring and continues to grow well into winter. A quick grower, highly relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. Makes good hay. Cut for hay when in bloom. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 35 cents, postpaid; bushel (14 pounds), highest grade seed, about \$2.75. Write us for prices on bushel lots or over.

Kentucky Blue Grass Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the best grade of Kentucky Blue Grass that can be bought. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, 90 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$2.50.

Red Top or Herd's Grass An excellent hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on a great variety of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist stiff soils. We handle none, but fancy cleaned seed of best grade. Per pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 85 cents. Not prepaid, bushel (14 pounds), about \$2.50. Write for close prices.

Johnson Grass While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants in places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields. No other plants make such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just as the seed heads begin to form. Sow 1 bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Price per bushel of 24 pounds, about \$3.25. Close price on application.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.



Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden—See page 63

Liberal Premiums

For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$3. This does not include Bulbs, Roots, or Special Collections

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience is that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed for the past four years has been enormous. Our customers have found that the quality of the seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where the greatest attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble nor expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seeds is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets, such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 4 or 7 Sweet Peas, or 12 or 15 Poppy Seed, as fine as dust and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order a liberal number of extra seeds.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. Hastings' seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.

AGERATUM BLUE and WHITE

A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our long summers. They bloom all summer, and if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. Blue, 5 cents, white, 5 cents, per packet.



Ageratum

12 GLADIOLI 25c

FLOWER Seeds and Bulbs

Only Such Varieties as Are Adapted to Planting in All of the Southern States. You Can Get Some Flower Seeds Free. Read Page 11 Carefully * * *

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive careful attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint of failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; the finest, like *Portulaca*, *Petunias*, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead ½ inch deep, and those the size of a pea ¾ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seeds should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts, or where drouth comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as *Coleus*, *Salvia*, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM

Free flowering annual, of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 3 to 10 inches high. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Alyssum---Little Gem

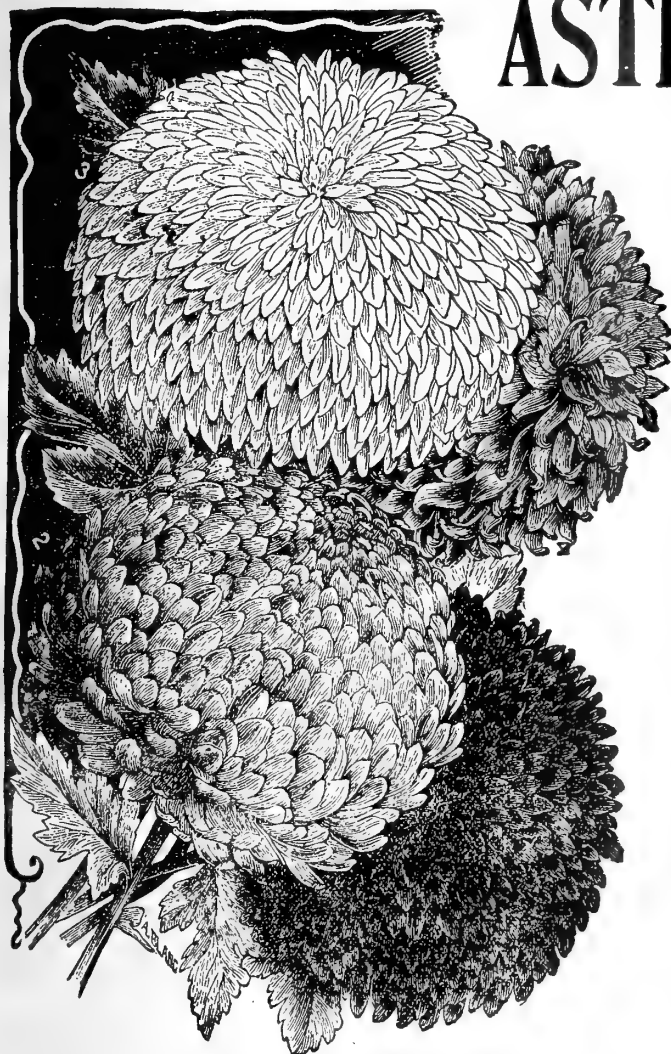
Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 8 or 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with the small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Alyssum

ASTERS, HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED

Packet 10
Cents; Three
Packets, 25
Cents.



Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed Asters (Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents)

ABRONIA Commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand. Seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which should be removed before sowing.

ABRONIA—Mixed—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink, from best varieties, including large flowered varieties. Packet, 5 cents.

Abobra Viridiflora.

Asplendid summer climber, from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellises or fences. Fruits are a rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Balsam Apple

Quick growing climbers with ornamental foliage and interesting and valuable fruits which are much esteemed for their medicinal purposes. The fruit bursting and throwing the seed a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Balloon Vines

Interesting climbing plants from the East Indies. It is a general favorite. A rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel resembling miniature balloons. Sow seeds where plants are to stand in April and May. Packet, 5 cents.



Abronia or Sand Verbena

Our Mixed Asters are well worthy of the name of unrivalled. Our mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of 26 varieties of the finest Asters grown for us by one of the greatest Aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsmen before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and Vick's White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our universal mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the Aster and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little disbudbing, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers as large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

SEPARATE VARIETIES OF ASTERS

We find that a number of seed buyers prefer some of the separate sorts in their gardens rather than a mixture of so many varieties. For these we list separately a number of the more largely known sorts so that they may make selections.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Splendid dwarf variety with large flowers. Fine mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION—One of the best. Flowers large and very double. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

VICTORIA—Flowers large and showy and perfectly double. Growth about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

COMET—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

WHITE BRANCHING—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum; nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED—This type forms broad, handsome bushes covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Graceful spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRIUMPH—Flowers of peony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

12 ROSES

3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3 White, all different varieties of ever-bloomers, postpaid. See page 64.

75c

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or sprays of rich crimson flowers. They grow quickly and may be sown in the open ground in March and April, or may be started earlier in boxes and transplanted.

Amaranthus Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Plants of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Has a single erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct, contrasted with the deep, green foliage. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Cruentus (Prince's Feather)—From Asia. Tall growing, with leaves purple or purplish green. Heavy feathery heads, drooping with beautiful effect. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Salicifolius (Fountain plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely and of pyramidal form. Stems and narrow leaves are of a deep purple coloring, with slender, feathery spikes. The slender branches grow with a drooping effect, producing a graceful effect similar to the spray of a fountain. Packet, 5 cents.



Amaranthus Tricolor



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

BALSAM THE OLD FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT or LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. These should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. Packet, 10 cents.



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

Abutilon Commonly called "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. Packet, 10 cents.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned Snap Dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Europe, **Finest Mixed**. Packet, 5 cents.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand, about May 1st. Packet, 10 cents.

Bryanopsis A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Bellis Perennis (Double English Daisy)—The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Bloom in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed**. Packet, 10 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tassel-like flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as the ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautiful bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

TUBEROSES, 6 for 20 Cents



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than ¼ of an inch. Keep moist but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of Coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants, and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 15c.; 2 packets, 25c.



Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 and 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. **Tall Varieties, Mixed**—Grow 1½ to 2 feet in height. Pkt., 5c. **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—Grow about 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS EVERY YEAR

Carnations Carnations are now one of our most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chabauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in about 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed—This is the true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early, and from seed sown in early spring some bloom will be had the following fall. The seed is saved from the choicest double colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Grenadin—Not quite so double as the Double German. In color it is the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. Packet, 15 cents.

Chabaud—A new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Marguerite—An everblooming carnation, blooming in four months from seed. While the flowers are a little smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference in sizes. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Marguerite—Similar to the Marguerite but the bloom is nearly double the size of the other. Packet, 15 cents.

HASTINGS

LARG

Flowering Cannas

Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these new varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. After the tops are killed by frost in the fall, cut them off and cover them with a thick mulch. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Canna Roots

Named varieties (order by color) 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen, postpaid. (See named varieties, page 64).

Clarkia

One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold and of the earliest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. Single Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents. Double Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Cleome or Spider Plant

A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stems, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have a slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.

Cyclamen

Persicum—Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas

Chrysanthemums

(Chinese and Japanese)—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from the seed, the plants from early sown seed flowering the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and further South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are three inches high transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the finest Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) and the bloom you get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during the fall months. Packet, 20 cents; 2 packets, 35 cents.

Centaurea Or
Dusty Miller

Largely used for borders or edgings and thrives in all parts of the South. Flowers white, leaves grayish white. Height about one foot. Packet, 10 cents.

Centaurea—
Bachelor's Button

Attractive and graceful flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. Finest Mixed. Packet, 5 cents.



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

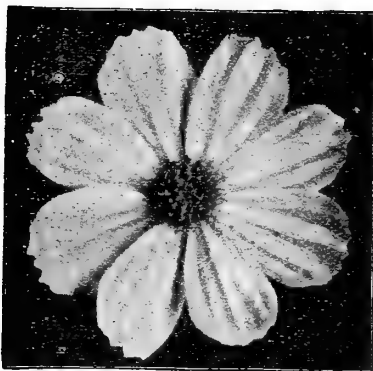
Japanese Morning Glories (Convolvulus)

In recent years a new race of Morning Glories has come to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful varieties, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize it in the original type. These now embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. Our strain of these embraces all of the best shades, colors and variegations. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Dwarf Morning Glories—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tall Morning Glories—The old favorite. Best mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

12 TUBEROSES—35 CENTS



Single Flower of Cosmos

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annuals, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is entirely past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Giants of California—A large flowered strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Yellow Cosmos—Klondyke—Originated in Americus, Ga. The originator says that from early spring sown seed the plants begin to bloom by June 15th and are 2½ feet high. Blooms continuously until frost, being covered with rich, orange yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. This is a superb variety. Packet, 15 cents or 2 for 25 cents.

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are 3 inches high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Christata—The large, close headed form. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Celosia Plumosa—This is a distinct form, different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Cobea Scandens A splendid climber from Mexico entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet and covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in the illustration. Leaves are in pairs on a central leaf stalk, which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until



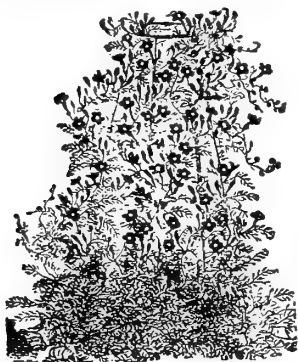
Cobea Scandens

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unequalled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out, after well-up, to 10 to 12 inches apart. They make a pleasing display, and are very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 12 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Packet, 5 cents.



Cypress Vine

12 GLADIOLI 25c



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus Pinks

Digitalis (Fox Glove) Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth is used. Sow in early spring, in shallow drills, as soon as leaves on trees put out. A light, well enriched soil suits them best. Flowers large, 2 inches long, ranging from purple to white, and more or less spotted. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Beautify Your Homes with Flowers

Dianthus or Garden Pinks Chinese and Japanese—Pinks flower freely the first year in the South from early spring sown seed. They are entirely hardy with us, and make larger and better flowers the second year. Sow seed in shallow drills as soon as the leaves on the trees start in the spring. When well up, transplant to beds or borders where they are to stand, putting them 6 to 8 inches apart. The rich and diversified colors in our collection are only equaled by our pansies.

Chinensis—Double China Pink. Compact plants and free bloomer. All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Chinensis Alba—Double pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Heddwiggii (Japanese)—Finest single mixed, very large flowers, frequently 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents.

H. Atrosanguinea—Double crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Mourning Pink—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Diadem Pink—Very large double flowers finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Crimson Belle—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 5 cents.

Eastern Queen—Magnificent large, single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings on silvery white, each flower having crimson center. Packet, 5 cents.

The Bride—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich, purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 5 cents.

Lacinatus—Large single fringed flowers in many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Salmon Queen—Single flowers of beautiful rosy salmon color, a rare shade in pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

Imperialis—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many sorts and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the above varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents. You will be surprised at the beauty of this mixture.

Hastings' Superb Dahlias

No flower in recent years has shown greater improvement than has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of large size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we see of the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, probably a rival of the Chrysanthemum. They are easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February, in shallow boxes, place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 8 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 2 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil. Cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary seasons.

Dahlia, Double Mixed—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the finest varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Single Mixed—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties but blooms earlier and more freely than the doubles. Packet, 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Eschscholtzia

Or California Poppy—One of the most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants as shown in our illustration. They are covered with large showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this.



Delphinium and Larkspur

Single Mixed—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange and white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. Packet, 10 cents.

Gaillardia

Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. Packet, 5 cents.

Godetia

The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. Sow in the open ground in early spring like Gaillardia and Eschscholtzia. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. Half dwarf varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not

Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out when well up, to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, White—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Hibiscus

Mixed Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, mixed colors, 10 cents.

Double Hollyhocks

Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in pure white, sulphur yellow, crimson, lilac and salmon rose, each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed—Contains all the above named colors and others. Packet, 10 cents.

Heliotrope

This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about ¼ inch. When frost is past, transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including dark blue, light blue, white and rose shades. These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Iberis—Candytuft

A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up, thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart.

Pure White—The common White Candytuft. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Empress—Very large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Dark Crimson—Dark shade of crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Candytuft, Mixed—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Ice Plant

Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. Packet, 5 cents.



Eschscholtzia or California Poppy

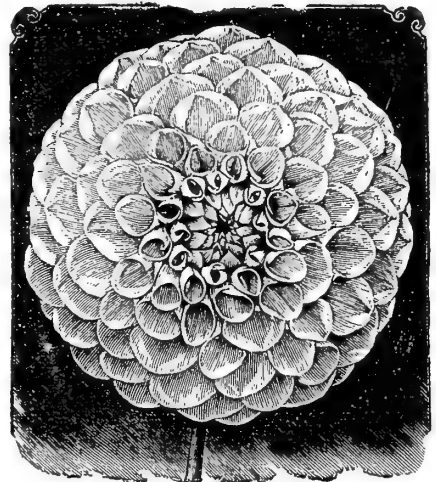
Japanese Hop

(*Humulus Japonicus*)—A very rapid growing annual climber, of the earliest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Lantana—French Hybrids

Shrubby, verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart.

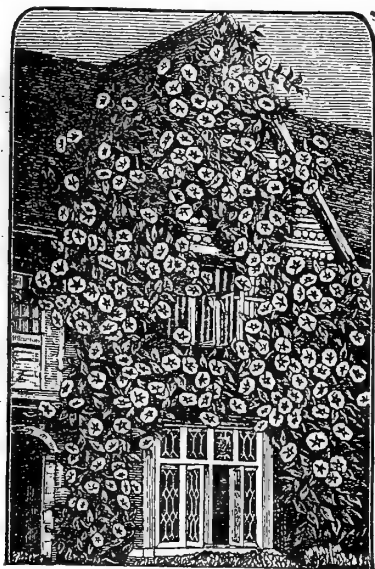
French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.



Double Dahlia



Double Hollyhocks



White Moonflower

and transplanted when six inches high. The seeds are very hard and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba—The true Mexican Moonflower with immense white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea—Heavenly Blue—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." In this section it is becoming more popular than the white. Packet, 10 cents.

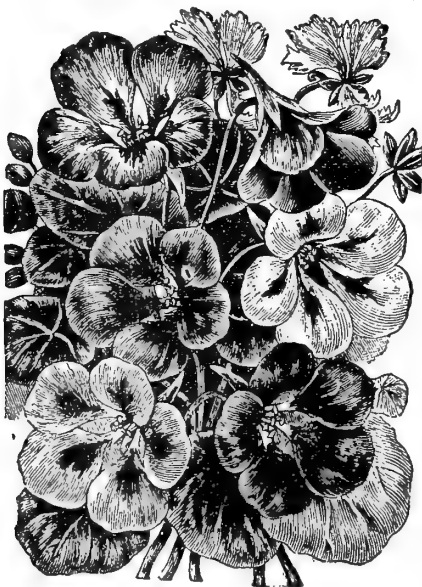
Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. Packet, 10 cents.

Mimulus Tigrinus (Monkey Flower) Spotted and tigered varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigella (Love in Mist / Devil in Bush) Beautiful, free flowering plants, finely cut foliage, peculiar and interesting flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 3 packets, 30 cents.



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Lobelia Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flower shades of white and blue mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Kenilworth Ivy Or Liniaria—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool, moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes. Packet, 10 cents.

Matricaria--Feverfew A free flowering half-hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in the open ground; in the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Marvel of Peru---Four O'Clocks Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed in the open where plants are to stand thinly. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Mixed All Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall African, Mixed—Extra large flowers, growing 14 to 18 inches tall. Various colors and shades. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf African, Mixed—Same as above except that plants are lower growth. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French, Mixed—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf French—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Moonflower (Moonflower)

are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger from frost is past where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

French Mixed Pansy—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 20 cents.

Fine Mixed Pansy—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the south, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts to 6 inches apart, and 10 inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums come to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowered varieties in this. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Passion Flower (Passiflora)—Finest mixture of colors of best varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus or Castor Bean (Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Sweet Violets Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet, scented. Can supply either blue or white or both mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Petunias Single and Double

Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. Packet, 5 cts.

Hastings' Striped and Blotched—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 5 cents.

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. They surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Packet, 20 cents.

Double Mixed Petunias—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 60 per cent come double from seed, and those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and Giant Single Fringed in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterward to open ground. Packet, 25 cents.

Phlox Drummondii

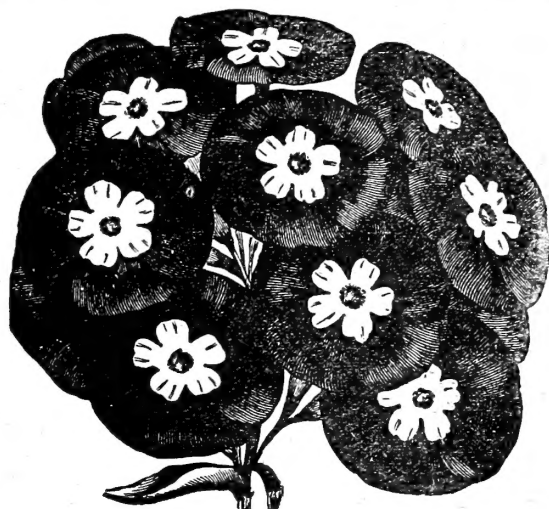
The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type; borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Phlox, New Dwarf, Mixed—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cts.; ¼ ounce, 50 cts.

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 5 cents.



Phlox Grandiflora

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas

When you plant these you have the best in Sweet Peas that can be grown. Our "Finest Mixed" is made up from 72 varieties, selected from a list of over 450 named varieties. In this you get only the best varieties, none of the old inferior sorts, being grown by us. It's just the right blend to give you the most pleasing assortment of shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Separate Colors Pure White, Pink, Lavender, Navy Blue, Red, and Striped or Variegated. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Reseda—Mignonette The pure, sweet-scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Superb Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinates best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. **Superb Mixed**. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

Double Carnation Flowered—Large double flowers, beautifully fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Cardinal—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

American Flag—Scarlet and White. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mikado—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Packet, 5 cents.

Peacock—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

Shirley—New delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Tulip—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, 2 inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5 cents.

Bride—Extra large, white flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Oriental—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed Flower Garden

See Illustration on Page 56

We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new, and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring, sow the seed carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. It delights in the warmest and sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny window, and transplanted to open ground as soon as soil is warm. Plants should be set 18 inches apart each way to allow plenty of room for development. Packet, 10 cents. 3 packets, 25 cents.

Sweet William Beautiful very free flowering perennial plants. Sow seed early in spring.

Double Mixed—Fine double flowers with bright colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Single Mixed—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Verbena Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or in open after danger of frost is past.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Hybrids—Best Mixed—An extra fine strain, all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Mammoth Mixed—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

Candidissima—Large flowering, pure white variety. Packet, 10 cents.

Scarlet Defiance—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Italian Striped—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cts.

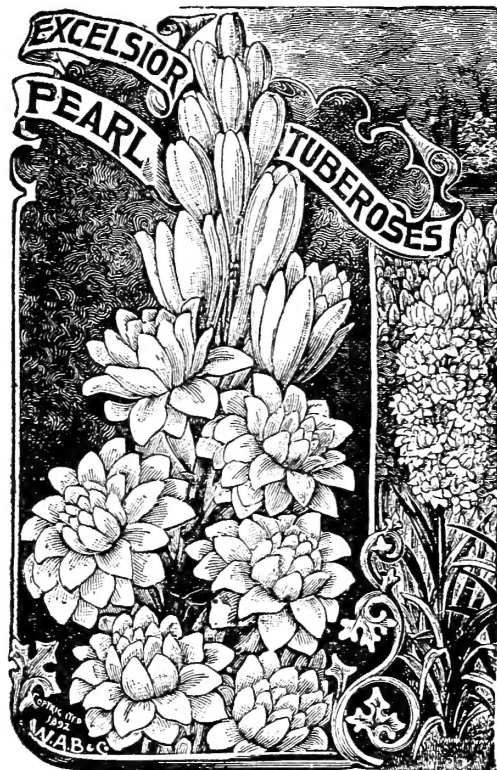
Zinnias Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation.

Tall Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Half Dwarf Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Superb Poppies



been made after thorough tests of hundreds of varieties. To date, 300 plants, prepaid to any point reached by Southern Express Company, for \$1.50. To any point reached by Wells Fargo, American or Pacific Express Company, these 300 plants, all charges prepaid, for \$1.75.

OUR DOLLAR COLLECTION 150 PLANTS PREPAID \$1.00

Some don't want as many as 300 plants, others can't be reached by express. Our Dollar Collection is for them. 50 plants each of the varieties named in our Home Garden Collection of Strawberries, postpaid for \$1.00.

Flowers in the Yard In driving along the road do you notice what a difference there is between the yards that have flowers and those that don't? Every home needs flowers and there are mighty few wives, mothers and daughters that don't enjoy them. A few flower seed, bulbs and plants don't cost much and they do add largely to the pleasure and comfort of the family and the appearance and value of the place. Plant flowers in 1910.



Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses A favorite everywhere for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests; and our first size bulbs are sure bloomers the first season. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 35 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

Gladioli Our finest mixed Gladioli are a source of greatest satisfaction to every one who plants them in the South, Hastings' finest mixed giving the very best of results; the mixture being made up from a fine selection of colors, all of the cheap and inferior grades and colors thrown out. The fine spikes of bloom with their richness and brilliancy of coloring, are out of all proportion to the trifling cost of the bulbs. Don't fail to plant a dozen or more of them in your flower garden this year. 6 for 15 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for 95 cents; 100 for \$1.80; postpaid.

Caladiums Or "Elephant Ears." Splendid decorative plants with immense leaves. First size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Cannas Well-developed roots for quick results in blooming. We can supply in named varieties. Chas. Henderson, crimson; Florence Vaughan, golden yellow spotted with red; Mad. Crozy, scarlet with golden edge; Queen Charlotte, crimson scarlet edged with yellow; Italia, red center with outer half yellow; Burbank, rich canary yellow, spotted with crimson; Austria, golden yellow with faint markings. Each, 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

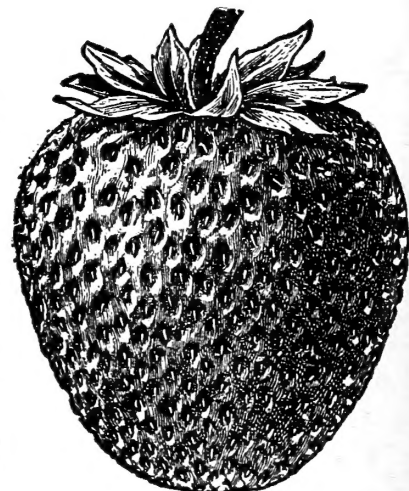
MIXED CANNA ROOTS, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid.

Dahlias Very popular now. Large field grown roots of white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red and variegated, 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 5 for \$1.00; postpaid. Bloom the first season.

STRAWBERRIES 300 PLANTS PREPAID \$1.50

HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

To any point reached by the Southern Express Company, we will send 300 Strawberry Plants, all charges prepaid, for \$1.50. In this collection will be found 100 plants of Excelsior Extra Early, the very best extra early berry that can be grown in the South; 100 Lady Thompson, the best medium early, large size, sweet flavored berry ever produced, and 100 of the Gandy, which is of enormous size, finest quality and stays in bearing long after all other varieties are done. This selection of varieties has It contains the best there is in strawberries up



Hastings' Plant Collections

12 Everblooming Roses, Postpaid, 75 Cents

All different, 3 white, 3 pink, 3 red, 3 yellow—all splendid ever-blooming roses for outdoor planting in any part of the South.

12 Geraniums, Postpaid, 75 Cents

All different; the best of the new double and single free flowering varieties that are suitable for outdoor or pot culture.

12 Carnations, Postpaid, 75 Cents

One dozen plants of the best varieties of sweet scented carnations, the large flowering kinds, postpaid, 75 cents.

10 Chrysanthemums, Postpaid, 50 Cents

All different, the best of the exhibition varieties from all of the big Chrysanthemum shows. Many fine and new varieties in this.

You Get Some Flower Seed Free

Everyone who sends us an order, no matter whether it be 25 cents or 25 dollars is entitled to one packet of flower seed free. You will find this list of seeds on page 11 of this catalogue. Be sure and name the kind you want when you send us your order. Plant flowers in 1910.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN

IMMENSELY PROLIFIC, FINEST IN QUALITY
MAKES SIX OR MORE EARS ON EACH STALK
WONDERFUL PRODUCER OF GRAIN and FORAGE

The Southern States planted and made more Corn last year than ever before, and a splendid start was made toward "Corn independence." Even yet we are not growing half enough Corn. There are enough acres planted, but those acres don't produce half enough Corn per acre. The average in the South is 12 to 15 bushels per acre. That kind of Corn growing doesn't pay. A 12- to 15-bushel yield is the direct result of poor seed and poor cultivation. The kind of Corn growing that pays is 30 bushels and upward per acre. You want to make twice as much Corn per acre in 1910, and Hastings' Prolific is the Corn that will do it for you.

We want to talk a little about prolific Corn. We believe in prolific varieties for the South. They out-yield every one of the large-eared varieties, and in repeated tests year after year they have made from 25 to 50 per cent more actual grain and forage than any of the big-eared, one- or two-ears-to-the-stalk varieties. This is especially true when Corn is grown on the uplands. Hastings' Prolific makes good paying crops where other varieties fail entirely. You want to plant Corn and you want to get a good crop back as a result of the use of your land and labor. That's why we urge you to plant prolific Corn.

There are many varieties of prolific Corn, but "Hastings' Prolific" is the best of them all. It has been grown successfully and profitably by thousands of our customers from the Carolinas to the Rio Grande border of Texas. They all like it, and sales of "Hastings' Prolific" at from 10 to 25 cents per ear to neighbors who have seen it growing have been common. Our illustration is taken from a photograph of a single stalk grown here near Atlanta. With good cultivation it makes six or more ears to the stalk for us. It will do the same for you on your farm.

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific Corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It is far better than Cocke's Prolific, which has heretofore held the record for heaviest yield per acre. It makes more ears and better ears, with larger, longer grains. Hastings' Prolific averages 18 rows as against 12 rows of Cocke's. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob, as shown in the smaller illustration. Sixty-five pounds of Corn in the ear shells out one bushel. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn, "Country Gentleman." It is the best all-purpose Corn that can be grown in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. Is adapted to both upland and lowland.

HEAVY YIELDS IN SOUTHERN STATES

Georgia State Fair. In 1905 the Georgia State Fair offered a large cash prize for the heaviest yield of Corn. Hastings' Prolific took the prize with a record of 101 bushels on a measured acre. In this competition was almost every variety of Southern Corn.

Alabama. Andrew J. Higgins, Mobile Co., writes: "On the 8 acres I planted in your Prolific Corn I am getting from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. On one measured acre I gathered 63 barrels of slipped shucked ears." Mr. Dempsey, Hamon, Lamar Co., writes: "I had 6 to 9 ears to the stalk on my Hastings' Prolific."

Arkansas. Mr. T. J. Simmons, of Hempstead Co., Arkansas, writes: "Have been planting your Prolific Corn since 1905. I get six ears from each stalk. I have just gathered and cribbed 137½ bushels from one acre."

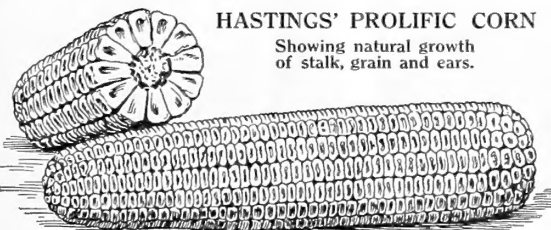
Florida. Mr. S. M. Johnson, Polk Co., Florida, writes us that his crop of Hastings' Prolific made 70 bushels per acre. Mr. Frank Bugbee, St. Johns Co., Florida, stated to the writer that he considered his crop of Hastings' Prolific good for 75 bushels per acre.

Georgia. Mr. W. M. Bryan, Laurens Co., Georgia, writes: "I got from one acre 78 bushels of Hastings' Prolific. Am well pleased with it." W. F. Stevens, Pulaski Co., says: "Of the 9 varieties of Corn I planted, Hastings' Prolific will be the only one to be planted again by me."

Louisiana. Oliver F. Boyd, Bossier Parish, writes us: "I won **First Premium** at our Parish Fair on Hastings' Prolific Corn."

Texas. W. A. Lane, Waller Co., Texas, writes: "I have raised your 'Prolific Corn' for two years. Last year I made 85 bushels per acre. It is the Corn for Texas." Mr. J. H. Walker, Orange Co., Texas, writes: "This Corn resists all drought. It averages 45 to 50 bushels per acre where the average yield heretofore has been about 17 bushels." Mr. Lane sends a photograph of some of this Corn with his letter showing its prolific character.

GET IN LINE TO GROW A BIG CORN CROP



HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN

Showing natural growth
of stalk, grain and ears.

HASTINGS'
GENUINE
SEED STOCK

Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 10 bushels, \$30.00.



**HASTINGS'
4-OUNCE
WATERMELON
COLLECTION**

**ONE OUNCE
OF SEED
OF EACH
25¢**

**ALABAMA
SWEET**

**HASTINGS'
TINKER**

**FLORIDA
FAVORITE**

RATTLESNAKE

**H.G.HASTINGS & CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

